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Japan

MITI Chief Urges More Economy Pump Priming

OW0105233392 Tokyo KYODO in English 2306 GMT 01 May 92

[Text] Washington, May 1 KYODO—Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe said Friday he will push for further pump-priming measures in Japan if the economy continues to flag in the next couple of months.

Watanabe told reporters that he made the commitment in a meeting with Secretary of State James Baker, saying that he will use a 3.5 percent economic growth target set by the government for fiscal 1992 as the trigger for further fiscal spending.

"I will call for further pump-priming measures within the government if the 3.5 percent growth rate is not achievable," he said at a news conference at the end of a three-day visit to Washington.

Watanabe said the Japanese Government probably would have to take a hard look on the sagging economy in May or June and decide whether it will have to give it another shot in the arm.

Watanabe's remarks on fiscal stimulus measures diverged from the largely negative response Japanese Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata gave to the Group of Seven (G-7) finance chiefs during talks in Washington last weekend.

Japanese officials then said Hata told the G-7 meeting of finance ministers and central bankers that the Japanese Government had "done enough" to revitalize the economy.

Hata cited the fiscal-spending package unveiled in March and a reduction in the official discount rate in April, by 0.75 percent to 3.75 percent, in his G-7 statement.

The health of the Japanese economy, the second largest in the world after the United States, became a major focus in the G-7 meeting as the leading industrialized powers groped for ways to inject greater vigor to the world economy.

Watanabe said Baker raised the issue of Japan's economic growth during their meeting, and specifically asked him to explore the possibility of enacting a supplementary budget in the current fiscal year to pump more money into the economy.

Watanabe also had a brief meeting with President George Bush at the White House and conferred with Bush's national security adviser Brent Scowcroft and Vice President Dan Quayle before leaving Washington for New York.

Two U.S. Steelmakers File Antidumping Charges

OW0105233792 Tokyo KYODO in English 2329 GMT 01 May 92

[Text] Washington, May 1 KYODO—Two U.S. Steel producers Friday filed an antidumping petition against two Japanese and two European steelmakers for allegedly selling railroad rails in the United States below their domestic market prices.

The petition, filed by Bethlehem Steel Corp. and CF and I Steel Corp., alleges that the four foreign companies sold rail imports in the United States for up to 80 percent below the prices they charge their domestic clients.

The four steel producers named in the petition are Nippon Steel Corp. and NKK Corp. of Japan, British Steel PLC of Britain, and NMRA of Luxembourg.

The petition, filed with the Commerce Department, came one month after a Multilateral Voluntary Restraint Agreement (VRA) regulating steel trade on April 1.

The petition said that rail imports from the four companies rose from 12 percent to 25 percent of the U.S. consumption in the past three years.

The increased import market share came at the expense of the two U.S. steelmakers, the only remaining domestic railway rail producers, cutting into their sales and causing persistent losses on rail operations, the petition said.

Under U.S. law, the Department of Commerce must decide within three weeks of receiving the petition whether to launch a dumping investigation.

Japanese steel industry sources said the absence of a VRA regime to regulate steel trade may trigger further antidumping charges from the embattled U.S. steel industry.

Charges Threaten Negotiations

OW0205090992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0851 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—Antidumping charges on railway rails filed by U.S. steel manufacturers overnight could lead to a breakdown in multilateral steel negotiations currently underway, Nippon Steel Corp. President Yutaka Saito said Saturday.

He said it is regrettable that such filings were made when the two countries are negotiating ways to establish order in global steel trade, he said. Saito denied any charges of dumping, saying his company has been stably supplying high-quality rails.

Bethlehem Steel Corp. and CF and I Steel Corp. filed a petition with the Commerce Department alleging that beside Nippon Steel, NKK Corp. of Japan, British Steel PLC., and NMRA of Luxembourg have been selling rails at up to 80 percent below their domestic prices.

Miyazawa Returns From European Visit 2 May

OW0205022992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT 02 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa returned home Saturday from a trip to France and Germany where he said he won support for Japanese efforts for the reversion of four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido.

Hata Leaves for Hong Kong for ADB Meeting

OW0205035092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0250 GMT 02 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata left for Hong Kong Saturday to attend a three-day annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) opening there Monday.

While in Hong Kong, he also will meet Hong Kong Gov. Sir David Clive Wilson and attend functions sponsored by a Japanese Parliament Members' League he chairs for friendship with Hong Kong.

Hata is to return home late Tuesday.

Accord With Hungary on UN Peacekeeping Forces

OW0205035492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 02 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—Japanese and Hungarian defense ministers have agreed to exchange information on their plans to send troops overseas to join U.N. peacekeeping forces, Japanese officials said Saturday.

The accord came in an hourlong meeting between Japanese Defense Agency Director General Sohei Miyashita and Hungarian Defense Minister Lajos Fur, the officials said.

Miyashita is currently touring European countries on a fact-finding mission, taking advantage of a Diet recess during Japan's annual "Golden Week" holidays which run from late April to early May.

The two countries will exchange information on necessary training and the types of arms their troops would be allowed to carry to war-torn nations where the U.N. is conducting peacekeeping operations, the officials said.

Fur told Miyashita that Hungary wants to send its troops to assist U.N. peacekeeping activities, they said.

Fur also reportedly told Miyashita, "it is not realistic for Hungary to participate in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for the time being, but it would be pleased if it were granted admission into the common European (security) system."

Miyashita agreed to Fur's proposal to expedite bilateral dialogue on security policies, the officials said.

The defense leaders also exchanged views on how Europe should maintain security since the 1991 breakup of the Soviet Union, they said.

South African Delegation on Trade With Asia

MB0105200992 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] A senior South African official visiting Japan with a 12-member South African trade delegation says that South Africa sees Asian nations as major potential trading partners.

The official, director general of the Department of Trade and Industry, Dr. J.S. Naude, said that although the European Community was still collectively South Africa's biggest trading partner, Japan was the leading economic power, and Malaysia and Indonesia were also important. He said Japan's exports to South Africa in the year to April last year were 6.1 percent lower than they were in the previous year. Its imports dropped 14.7 percent in the same time.

Dr. Naude expressed the importance of sound economic relations with that country. He and the trade delegation will also visit South Korea, the Republic of China, and India.

Foreign, Domestic Brokers' Situations Compared

OW0205062392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 02 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—While the majority of domestic securities firms are mired in deficit, foreign brokerage houses appear to be boosting their profits.

Market watchers say foreign players rode out the deteriorating Tokyo stock market by taking orders from bullish foreign investors, while actively engaging in arbitrage transactions.

The 225-issue Nikkei Index plunged about 25 percent in the first four months of this year.

Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd. seems to have emerged the front runner in pretax profit among foreign securities houses with 23.7 billion yen in fiscal 1991, more than tripling the figure from the year before, according to brokerage industry sources.

Societe Generale Securities Ltd. is likely to have erased its deficit of the previous period to rank second with 6.7 billion yen, followed by 2.5 billion yen for BT Asia Securities Ltd, whose figure is seen 21 times higher than the previous year.

Credit Lyonnais Securities seems to have posted a sixfold profit of 1.8 billion yen to come in fourth, followed by Merrill Lynch Japan Inc., which is likely to have had 1.7 billion yen, almost tripling its profit over the previous year.

In contrast, out of the top 16 domestic securities houses, only Nomura, Daiwa, Nikko and Kokusai securities companies are seen to increase profits.

When Japanese and foreign firms were combined, Salomon ranked second only to Nomura, which is expecting 44 billion yen in pretax profit.

Foreigners Urged To Join National Insurance

OW0205005792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0042 GMT 02 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—The Health and Welfare Ministry is directing community officials to help legal foreign residents apply for national health insurance to receive low-cost medical care.

Ministry officials said foreign students, entertainers, and others with proper visas who expect to stay in Japan for more than one year can be covered by the national health insurance program.

In many cases foreigners extend their stays after receiving a six-month visa upon arrival, the officials said.

Local governments, however, often confuse the half-year stay permits with the projected length of residence in Japan and refuse to accept applications for the national insurance program from foreign students and other legal foreign residents.

The ministry officials said any lawful foreign resident in Japan can receive national health insurance after completing alien registration procedures.

The ministry is preparing English and Chinese pamphlets to encourage legal foreign residents to participate in the national health insurance program.

Additionally, the ministry is calling on employers to provide their foreign employees with company health insurance plans.

Reduction in Emperor's Postwar Role Detailed

OW0205035692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0220 GMT 02 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—Col. Charles Kades, a top adviser to the allied forces' occupation commander in Japan, reduced the legal status of the Japanese emperor to a state figurehead to bar future abuses of his authority by political and military institutions after World War II, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported Saturday.

The newspaper said Kades, deputy chief of the government section of the general headquarters of the occupation forces, placed the constitutional curbs on the emperor's political role by revising a draft constitution handed him by the occupation's supreme commander, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The daily, which printed a copy of a typewritten memo by MacArthur with Kades' handwritten revisions, said Kades dropped the word "head" from MacArthur's original sentence, which had said the "emperor is at the head of the state."

Kades instead inserted the word "symbol" into the sentence. As the result, the present Japanese Constitution came to carry the wording, "the emperor shall be the symbol of the state," according to the newspaper.

The daily said the copy of the draft constitution with Kades' revisions were kept by Kades' former colleague, Richard Poole, who participated in drafting the post-war Constitution.

Kades, a Harvard University-educated lawyer, joined senior advisers to MacArthur after taking part in the D-Day operations in Normandy by the allied forces. He currently lives in Massachussetts.

Poole gave a copy of the memo to Japanese historian Yoshikazu Kawai who has long investigated the drafting of the Constitution.

Government Employees Begin Five-Day Workweek

OW0205045692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0430 GMT 02 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—Some 500,000 central government employees Saturday started enjoying a five-day workweek, which the government introduced as part of efforts to reduce the long work hours in Japan.

Shift workers at state-run hospitals, post offices, customs and immigration offices as well as public museums and art galleries will continue working on Saturdays using a rotating system so as not to inconvenience the public.

According to statistics released by the Labor Ministry, an average Japanese employee worked 2,006 hours in fiscal 1991, which ended on March 31. The figure is far longer than the 1,800 hours the government aims to attain by the end of fiscal 1992.

The government initially planned to introduce the shorter working system for its employees on June 1.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa instructed the government ministries and agencies to move up the introduction of the five-day workweek.

In the private sector, however, slightly more than 10 percent of the nation's companies have adopted a five-day workweek so far, Labor Ministry officials said.

Number of Local Civil Servants at Alltime High

OW0205093292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 KYODO—The number of officials employed at local autonomous bodies hit an all-time high of 3,241,911 last year because of increases in service duties, the Home Affairs Ministry said in a report

released Saturday. The figure represented an increase of 13,593 or about 0.4 percent from a year earlier.

The report covered civil servants at prefectural, municipal, town and village offices as of April 1, 1991, the starting day of the country's fiscal year 1991. The total included teachers, police, firefighters, doctors and nurses, and workers at public bus and railway services.

The rise came chiefly from an increase in duties such as improvement of life-related facilities to meet government requests for expansion of domestic demand, ministry officials said.

The Home Affairs Ministry plans to urge autonomous authorities to cut their employees, they said.

Of the total, ordinary administration servants accounted for 1,146,052, up 7,530 from a year earlier. Figures for different groups were: teachers—1,297,566, down 236, police—252,027, up 1,514, firefighters—135,494, up 1,472, hospitals—202,201, up 3,058, water services—70,946, down 39, traffic services—48,235, down 381, and other miscellaneous services—89,390, up 855.

North Korea

Protest Demonstrations in Los Angeles Reported

SK0305091792 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0310 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] According to reports, on 29 April in the United States, blacks rose up against racist violence and the government's act of turning a blind eye to it. The struggle started in Los Angeles, California, when a not-guilty verdict was delivered to the four white policemen who beat a black motorist in this city in March 1991. Blacks who were enraged over the unfair verdict in the trial attacked the city police department on the night of 29 April and fought against riot police and threw stones. In protest, they broke shop windows, and set fire to numerous cars and buildings.

The CNN Television Broadcasting Station reported that fires broke out in over 120 places in the city, and that the situation had developed uncontrollably. An emergency decree and a night curfew were issued in Los Angeles. In addition to police forces, 2,000 National Guard troops were dispatched to quell the citizen's struggle. Foreign news agencies reported that on the first night, at least nine people were dead, that 138 were injured, and that hundreds of people were arrested. The struggle by citizens of Los Angeles, the second largest U.S. city, was more fiercely waged on 30 April, and the struggle has spread to San Francisco; Long Beach; Atlanta, Georgia; Seattle, Washington; Las Vegas, Nevada; Tampa Bay, Florida; Madison, Wisconsin; Birmingham, Alabama; and other large cities across the country. The struggle continued until 1 May.

Demonstrators waged a fierce struggle in San Francisco by breaking shop windows, and blocking a bridge. Approximately 900 were arrested by the police on the night of 1 May alone, and many people were hurt. Demonstrators burned 75 buildings in Long Beach, and protesters set fire to police stations in Las Vegas and fired guns at the police. Protest demonstrations took place in Seattle and Atlanta, and 500 houses were burned in Tampa Bay.

On the morning of 1 May, U.S. President Bush called the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the defense secretary, the Federal Bureau of Investigation director, the senior presidential adviser, and other high-ranking officials into the White House and discussed with them how to quell the riot. He issued an order to urgently dispatch 1,000 federal law enforcement officers and 4,000 federal troops to Los Angeles. In a televised address that day, Bush said that he would use all forces to resolve the situation.

Previously, on the afternoon of 30 April, a reinforcement of approximately 4,000 National Guard troops armed with assault rifles were dispatched to Los Angeles. Quoting U.S. Defense Department officials concerned, the Voice of America reported on 1 May that 2,500 U.S. Army troops and 1,500 Marines were moving to staging areas near Los Angeles in preparation for an emergency. It has been reported that during the period from 29 April to 1 May in Los Angeles, 35 were dead, 1,300 were hurt, and approximately 3,000 were arrested. Property damage is estimated at more than $300 million.

Yon Hyong-muk, Delegation Leave for Seoul 4 May

SK0405074092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0700 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 May, our side's delegation led by Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, left Pyongyang to participate in the seventh round of North-South high-level talks, which will be held in Seoul.

Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK Administration Council and delegation head; delegate members Vice Marshal Kim Kwang-chin of the Korean People's Army [KPA]; Spokesman An Pyong-su, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF]; Paek Nam-chun, secretary of the CPRF secretariat; Kim Chong-u, vice minister of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs; Choe U-chin, roving ambassador of the Foreign Ministry; and Major General Kim Yong-chol of the KPA; suite members; and reporters all left together.

Yi Chong-ok, vice president; Yun Ki-pok, vice chairman of the CPRF; Kang Hyon-su, chairman of the People's Committee of Pyongyang; and other functionaries concerned bid farewell to the delegation.

Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of the CPRF, accompanied the delegation to Kaesong.

Kim Il-song Greets Afghan Interim President

OW0305084992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on May 2 to Sebghatollah Mojaddedi upon his assumption of office as interim president of Afghanistan.

President Kim Il-song in the message wished the Afghan people success in their efforts for the country's stability and reconstruction, expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop.

Kim Il-song Receives Tunisian Writer 4 May

SK0405110992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received writer, Mustapha Fersi, president of the Cultural Commission of the Constitutional Democratic Rally of Tunisia and vice-chairman of the Tunisia-Korea Friendship Association, and his party on a Korea visit.

Chairman Chong Chun-ki and Vice-Chairman Chon Yon-ok of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries were present on the occasion.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

They presented him with a gift.

He gave a luncheon for them.

Socialism's 'Revolutionary Principles' Touted

OW0305091192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA)—The cause of socialism differs from other social movements because of its revolutionary principles and it is a sacred cause that advances by relying on the justice and vitality of these principles, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article headlined "Adhering to Revolutionary Principles Is Important Demand for Upholding Banner of Socialism".

The article says:

In the recently-released Pyongyang Declaration the delegates of foreign communist and workers' parties and other political parties that aspire after socialism powerfully demonstrated to the whole world their firm will to maintain the revolutionary principles and uphold the banner of socialism under any circumstances.

This is a manifestation of the unshakable faith of the world revolutionary people in the victory of the cause of socialism and a demonstration of their fervent enthusiasm to defend socialism and carry it to fulfillment in any storm and stress.

The article quotes the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"If the socialist cause is to be carried to fulfillment, one must at all times adhere to the revolutionary principle of supporting and realizing the independence of the masses".

The article further says:

The revolutionary principles is a touchstone for distinguishing between socialism and capitalism.

Socialist society is a society which embodies the intrinsic demand of the popular masses to eliminate the exploitation and oppression of man by man and live an independent life altogether. Therefore, it is the revolutionary principles that should firmly be maintained in the accomplishment of the cause of socialism to resolutely defend the demand of the popular masses for independence and their interests and thoroughly solve all the problems arising in the revolution and construction in conformity with their fundamental interests.

The revolutionary principles demands, first of all, that the working-class party be strengthened organisationally and ideologically in socialist construction and the party leadership over the revolution and construction be firmly guaranteed.

The revolutionary party of the working class guides and organises the socialist construction.

If the working-class party fails to defend its revolutionary character, concedes and abandons gradually the revolutionary principles yielding to the pressure of imperialists, wavering in the face of difficulties, socialism will deviate from its orbit and the working-class party cannot maintain its existence itself.

The revolutionary principles demands that the function and role of socialist power be steadily enhanced and socialist ownership be defended and developed.

It also demands an uncompromising, resolute fight against the imperialists and their stooges who are maneuvering to destroy socialism.

The revolutionary principles in socialist construction is mainly manifested in one's approach toward the anti-socialist moves of the imperialists.

The counterrevolutionary schemings of the imperialists and other enemies to impede, disorganise and destroy the cause of socialism can be smashed only by fighting to defend the revolutionary principles and apply them.

The "liberalisation" in ideology, "multiparty system" in politics and "diversification" in ownership advertised by imperialism are a mode of politics in capitalist society where the competition for existence based on individualism and liberalism holds sway.

This is by no means compatible with the revolutionary principles of socialism which is based on collectivism and which thoroughly defends and embodies the fundamental demand and interests of the popular masses. If one, captive to the illusion about capitalism, abandons the socialist principles and introduces the capitalist political mode and economic system through unprincipled compromise with imperialism, socialism will suffer setbacks and capitalism will revive. This is a historical lesson.

Today our people, rallied around the party and the leader with one mind, are powerfully demonstrating the superiority and might of our socialism because they are resolutely adhering to the socialist principles, the revolutionary principles without the slightest compromise with imperialism, stresses the article.

South Korea

Reports, Comments on U.S. Riots in Los Angeles

Victim Compensation Laws Urged

SK0205053792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0518 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 2 (YONHAP)—National Assembly Speaker Pak Chyon-kyu called on the U.S. Congress Saturday to pass legislation providing compensation for the human and property damage suffered by Korean-Americans in the Los Angeles riots.

Pak, in a message to House Speaker Thomas Foley, expressed his regret about the riots and requested the legislation.

The damage suffered by Korean-Americans was more than physical loss but meant the collapse of the "American dream" in pursuit of which they had emigrated and shed their sweat, Pak said.

Student of Korean Ancestry Killed

SK0205064692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 2 (YONHAP)—A college student of Korean ancestry died, and 30 Korean-Americans were wounded, three of them seriously, during the rioting in Los Angeles, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

Yi Chae-sung, 19, of Santa Monica College, was killed by a stray bullet near a Korean restaurant in Los Angeles.

Walter Park, earlier reported dead, was in fact alive but in serious condition with a bullet wound in the head, a ministry spokesman said. Another woman, yet to be identified, was hospitalized with serious injuries, he said.

More than 500 Korean-owned shops were looted or set ablaze as of Friday evening, most of them clothing and liquor stores and swap meets.

Tentative property damage was estimated at 127 million U.S. dollars.

The consulate general had returned to its premises and resumed normal operations as the police had stepped up security in that area, he said.

DP To Check on Korean Residents

SK0305023692 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 May 92 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] yesterday decided to dispatch a mission to Los Angeles this week to look into damage inflicted on Korean residents in the U.S. city by rioters.

The mission, to be composed of lawyer-cum-lawmakers and legal experts, will provide legal advice to Korean-Americans for their negotiation with American authorities on compensation for their damages, DP vice spokesman Pak Chi-won said after a meeting of top party executives.

The main opposition party will also send a five-member delegation to the U.S. embassy in Seoul to protest against what DP officials described as lack of due protection of the Korean emigrants and their assets and to ask embassy officials to deliver their demand for complete security for the ethnic Koreans.

The second largest party proposed to the ruling Democratic Liberal Party that the National Assembly Foreign Affairs-Unification Committee deal with the incident, urging the administration to press Washington for the protection of the minority people and aid for the victims.

The DP executives agreed to seek the promotion of a Foreign Ministry bureau dealing with affairs involving Korean compatriots overseas to the level of a central government agency.

ROK Envoy to U.S. Interviewed

SK0305032292 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 3 May 92 p 2

[Telephone interview with Hyon Hong-chu, ROK Ambassador to the United States, by unidentified KYONGHYANG SINMUN reporter on 2 May]

[Text] [Editor's note] Commenting on the enormous damage to Korean residents in Los Angeles by black rioters, Hyon Hong-chu, ROK Ambassador to the United States, pointed out on 2 May that "the U.S. Government is responsible for this situation," and said that "the ROK Embassy will strongly call for measures to prevent more damage and for compensation by the U.S. Government."

Ambassador Hyon arrived in Los Angeles to examine the extent of damage to the Korean residents and to discuss follow-up measures with Los Angeles municipal administration authorities. He is staying at the Four Seasons

Hotel. In an international telephone interview, Ambassador Hyon said that "the damages to Korean residents are indescribable."

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] What is your view on the report that the U.S. Government and press exacerbated [chojang] the Korean-black discord?

[Hyon Hong-chu] The people here have criticized the delayed mobilization of the National Guard and the police's easy-going measures. However, without concrete evidence one should not claim that the United States organized an attempt to exacerbate the Korean-black discord. Our Korean residents' damages were huge only because their stores were next to black residential areas.

Concerning the delayed mobilization of troops into Koreatown, U.S. Government officials stated that "there were no available means because the area was just a lawless world," and asked for our understanding.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] What about compensation?

[Hyon Hong-chu] Needless to say, the party that should be held responsible for the current situation is the U.S. Government, as well as municipal authorities. Thus, our embassy's efforts are focused on preventing more damage to the Korean residents and on claiming compensation for existing damage. We will make all efforts to receive compensation.

In order to accomplish this, we will ask for special funds to be allocated by the federal and state governments.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] What is the possibility of winning a lawsuit?

[Hyon Hong-chu] I cannot say for sure before I review the case. Since there are many judicial and technological problems, the case is not easy. I hope Seoul gives us encouragement.

[KYONGHYANG SINMUN] What is U.S. reaction to compensation?

[Hyon Hong-chu] In view of the remarks of White House and Department of State officials I met, and U.S. President Bush's statement, it appears that federal government-level authorities are considering offering assistance. On 2 May I will meet the mayor of Los Angeles to convey clearly our side's position and to discuss measures.

The current trouble was touched off by discord between whites and blacks, not between Koreans and blacks. Therefore, in the event that the true nature is misunderstood, problems may arise in demanding compensation.

Fundraising Campaign Started

BK0305082692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0755 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (AFP)—The South Korean Government is sending a delegation Monday to Los Angeles to discuss with U.S. officials compensation for damages suffered by Korean-American businesses during riots there this past week.

The delegation, headed by Ho Sung, an assistant foreign minister, is to meet Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and California Governor Pete Wilson, government officials said.

Opposition leader Kim Dae-Jung is also to leave Monday for Los Angeles to explore ways of extending financial support to the 1,100 shops owned by Korean-Americans that were burned, destroyed or looted, Kim's spokesman said.

One Korean-American died in the orgy of violence that followed the acquittal of Los Angeles police officers who had been accused of beating a black motorist.

Damages to Korean-American businesses has been put at 200 million dollars.

In a statement late Saturday, U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Donald Gregg stressed that the Los Angeles rioting was "not a Korean-Black issue."

"I want to assure the people of Korea that their friends and relatives in Los Angeles are being given the fullest possible protection, and this will continue to be the case," he said.

Meanwhile, major newspapers in Seoul started a fund-raising campaign to help Korean-American merchants rebuild their damaged businesses. Protestant and Roman Catholic churches as well as Buddhist temples also collected donations.

Factfinding Mission Leaves

SK0305033292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP)—The government will dispatch a delegation to Los Angeles Monday to discuss with U.S. officials compensation for damages suffered by Korean immigrants in the riot-torn city, a Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

The delegation, headed by Assitant Foreign Minister Ho Sung, will meet with Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, California Governor Pete Wilson and other American officials, according to the official.

Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok sent a telegram of condolence on the day to the family of Yi Chae-song in Los Angeles, a 19-year-old Korean student killed during the riot.

University Students Hold Protest

SK0405094392 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0900 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] Approximately 100 university students belonging to the Seoul District Federation of the General Student Council staged a demonstration today in front of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, demanding compensation for the Korean

compatriots who suffered damage in the Los Angeles incident. They delivered a letter to the U.S. Embassy.

Students indicate in the letter that the Korean compatriots' damage was large because of the U.S. authorities' indifference. They demand that the U.S. authorities take security measures for the Korean compatriots.

In wall posters put up at each university, students denounce the U.S. Government for trying to publicize the Korean compatriots-black trouble to quell the white-black trouble.

DPRK Submits First Nuclear Materials Report

SK0405103292 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1000 GMT 4 May 92

[Report by correspondent Cha Man-sun from Vienna]

[Text] North Korea submitted its first report about nuclear materials to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] today.

Yun Ho-chin, counselor of North Korea's Embassy in Vienna, submitted the first report about nuclear materials, which was drawn up in Pyongyang, to Hans Blix, IAEA secretary general.

An IAEA official revealed that North Korea's report consists of 150 pages and that the report contains all contents required by the IAEA Nuclear Safeguards Accord, including eight types of information about the nuclear facilities.

The IAEA plans to have experts review the report and to decide the specific method, scope, and date for the nuclear inspection in North Korea as soon as possible.

IAEA To Disclose Report Contents

SK0405115392 Seoul YONHAP in English 1139 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] Berlin, May 4 (YONHAP)—North Korea submitted an original inventory report on its nuclear materials and facilities to the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Monday, some 25 days ahead of the legal deadline.

The IAEA will examine closely the report and make public its outline, IAEA officials said. The Agency's plan to reveal the content of the report, a rarity, is evidently reflecting the gravity of the world-wide attention drawn to the North Korean nuclear issue, an official explained.

A source at the Agency, meanwhile, said the report is containing accounts of three laboratory reactors in Yongbyon, a power plant and an installation presently under construction.

The United States and other Western countries have threatened to push for a forcible inspection by the IAEA on North Korean nuclear facilities should North Korea's initial report fail to cover nuclear reprocessing facilities as well. Despite Pyongyang's repeated denial, the West still believes North Korea owns nuclear reprocessing capability.

The IAEA is expected to conduct an ad hoc inspection to prove the truth of the original inventory report between the latter half of May and early June. The Agency is to open a regular meeting of Board of Directors on June 15.

Seoul To Deny Russia Loans Without Guarantee

SK0405024392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea has no intention of handing over any more loans to Russia if it refuses to guarantee full payment of loans given to the Soviet Union, officials said Monday.

The step was reconfirmed Saturday in a meeting of ministers chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu to prepare for Russian Deputy Prime Minister Alexandr Shokhin's visit Tuesday.

Shokhin is expected to demand prompt fulfillment of the 3 billion-U.S.-dollar loan that Seoul promised to Moscow early last year. Seoul handed over 1.47 billion dollars to the Soviet Union before it collapsed.

Russia hopes to repay 75 percent of the debt and leave the other former Soviet republics to repay the rest, according to the officials.

Korean-Owned Ships Allowed To Enter PRC Ports

SK0105031592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—China granted South Korean-flag vessels unconditional permission to enter its ports Friday, brightening prospects for the diplomatic normalization between the two countries.

Penavico, a freight-collecting company under the umbrella of the China Ocean Shipping Corp., sent a telegram to the Korea Shipowners' Association and some shipping companies to notify them of the action, shipping sources said Friday.

China had never allowed a South Korean vessel to enter one of its ports in consideration of North Korea even though the two countries were getting closer in economic terms.

South Korean shipping concerns were required to fly flags of convenience to transport freight to China, but Chinese-flag vessels were permitted to enter South Korean ports on a selective basis.

The abrupt change in China's position on Korean-flag vessels entering its ports is thought to indicate that China wants to be given a freer hand in its business activities at Korean ports in return, the sources said.

"The odds are stacked against South Korean shipping firms if port opening is made unconditional," one said, noting that business activities are freer in South Korea than China.

Petrochemical Industry Posts First Trade Surplus

SK0105083792 Seoul YONHAP in English
0059 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea's petrochemical industry, fueled by strong exports to China and Southeast Asia, has posted the first surplus in its trade since it began production two decades ago.

Its trade balance swung from a deficit of 35 million dollars in January to a surplus of 1 million dollars in February with exports at 194 million dollars and imports at 193 million dollars, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Friday.

The black ink swelled to 9 million dollars in March with exports at 229 million dollars and imports at 220 million dollars, according to the ministry.

The figures brought the industry's first-quarter trade shortfall at 25 million dollars, down from 614 million dollars for the same period last year, with exports up 65.6 percent at 611 million dollars and imports down 35.3 percent at 636 million dollars.

The ministry projected the petrochemical trade deficit for all of the year at 430 million dollars, down 73.5 percent from 1991, with exports up 40.2 percent at 2.3 billion dollars and imports down 16.4 percent at 2.73 billion dollars.

Foreign Debt Crosses $40 Billion Mark

SK0105084192 Seoul YONHAP in English
0045 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea's foreign debt crossed the 40 billion U.S.-dollar mark at the end of February for the first time in several years, the Bank of Korea (BOK) announced Friday.

Foreign debt totalled 40.18 billion dollars as of the end of February, up 700 million dollars from January, the Central Bank said.

Since the country's overseas assets totaled 27.04 billion dollars, its net foreign debt came to 13.14 billion dollars, up 440 million dollars from the previous month.

Korea's foreign debt surpassed 40 billion dollars for the first time in 1983 recording 40.38 billion dollars and peaked at 46.8 billion dollars at the end of 1985.

The total debt decreased to 35.6 billion dollars in 1987, and 29.4 billion dollars in 1989, but began to expand gradually to 31.7 billion dollars in 1990 and 39.3 billion dollars in 1991.

A record-setting current account deficit raised the total foreign debt and net foreign debt by 7.63 billion dollars, respectively, last year. Last year, current account deficit hit 8.83 billion dollars.

The Central Bank predicted a similar level of current account deficit and foreign debt for this year.

As of the end of last year, foreign debts accounted for 14.5 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP). In 1990, the rate was 13.3 percent.

The debt servicing rate dwindled to 5.8 percent at the end of last year from 30.8 percent in 1987 and 9.4 percent in 1990.

8 Types of Businesses Open to Foreign Investors

SK0105091092 Seoul YONHAP in English
0801 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP)—The government decided Friday to open eight types of business, including lumbering, briquet retailing and tree nurseries, to foreign investors in the second half of the year.

The five other lines of business scheduled to be liberalized are harbor facilities operating, liquor wholesale, trade brokerage, air freight equipment leasing and livestock feed wholesale.

In addition, the government plans to partially liberalize the mobile communication business, sand dealing and cosmetics retailing.

From 1994, the government will completely open agricultural chemical wholesaling and value-added communication business to foreign investors while foreigners could own less than 50 percent interest in a technical institute from 1996.

Moreover, from 1997, foreign investors could own 50 percent or less interest in publishing companies and offset printing and small-scale printing business, officials said.

The decisions were made at a meeting of ministers of finance, trade and industry, home affairs, construction, health and social affairs, energy and resources, culture and information. The meeting was presided over by deputy prime minister and head of the Economic Planning Board Choe Kak-kyu.

When the decisions are carried out, the rate of liberalization of Korean industries will rise to 82.8 percent from 80.7 percent. The number of businesses in which foreigners are wholly or partly barred from investing will drop to 228 from the present 238, the officials said.

Firm To Build Commercial Vehicle Plant in Hanoi

SK3004014992 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 92 p 8

[Text] Daewoo Corporation, the trading arm of the Daewoo Group, will build a mammoth plant in Hanoi, Vietnam, for the assembly of commercial vehicles.

Daewoo will invest 6 million U.S. dollars for the project, a company spokesman announced yesterday.

The plant will be built as a joint venture with Vietnam's General Administration of Economy and Technology (GAET).

Specifically, Daewoo will hold a 60 percent share of the joint venture plant, while GAET will take the remaining 40 percent.

The spokesman said that Daewoo Corporation, headed by Yun Yong-sok, signed a contract with GAET in the middle of this month to build the plant.

Daewoo will be the first Korean company to build a plant for the assembly of commercial vehicles in Vietnam with which Korea maintains no diplomatic relations.

According to the spokesman, the joint venture plant, whose construction will kick off next month, is scheduled to go into full operation effective January next year. The plant will assemble 400 buses and trucks annually.

The construction of the auto plant in Hanoi is part of Vietnam's programs to privatize its state-owned enterprises.

Daewoo plans to invest in Vietnam for the manufacture of passenger cars and other motor vehicles.

In the meantime, Daewoo will also sign another contract with Vietnam in July this year for the establishment of a joint venture to assemble farming tools and engines in a bid to step up its advance into the Southeast Asian market.

In December last year, Daewoo won a contract from the Vietnamese government to build a plastic plant in Hanoi.

Daewoo Electronics, a sister firm of Daewoo, has already invested in the plastic plant which is scheduled to go into operation from December this year.

Other projects which Daewoo will carry out in Vietnam include the construction of a textile plant and a tourist hotel with 300 rooms.

The spokesman said that the textile plant will begin operation in October this year and the tourist hotel will open in July.

Burma

Aris Permitted To Visit Aung San Suu Kyi

Arrives at Wife's Home

BK0205145092 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] Michael Aris, a British citizen and husband of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, arrived in Yangon, Myanmar [Rangoon, Burma] at 1550 by a Thai International Airways plane to meet with his wife. It is learned that he arrived at his wife's house at 1730.

Husband Said Under 'Gag Order'

BK0305092892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT 3 May 92

[Excerpt] Bangkok, May 3 (AFP)—Aung San Suu Kyi's husband Michael Aris had to agree to a "gag order" from Burma's military junta before he was given permission to visit her, sources in Rangoon said Sunday.

Aris, visiting his detained wife for the first time in 2-1/2 years, is barred from making any unofficial contacts in Rangoon during his visit or issuing any political statements afterwards, the sources said.

If the English-born Harvard professor breaks any of the restrictions, he will be barred from further contact from Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been held under house arrest since July 1989.

Aris flew into Rangoon from Bangkok on Saturday after carefully avoiding journalists in the Thai capital, then was driven directly to his wife's two-storey colonial house on University Avenue in the north of the city.

The car went straight into the compound, which is protected by a high security wall to stop people from seeing in. Outside, soldiers continued to stand guard, barring passersby from lingering or taking photographs.

All contact between the couple had been cut since July 1990. In a rare interview late last year, Aris admitted he was concerned for his wife's health.

"I worry all the time," he said.

Soldiers also patrol inside the compound. Reliable sources say guards were placed inside the house late last year as well, but were removed after the Nobel Peace Prize winner went on a hunger strike to protest their presence.

"After several days they withdrew, the junta realising she would fast to the bitter end," said one resident in the capital.

The British ambassador in Rangoon said Sunday that he had no plans to meet Aris during his stay.

"The British Government considers it a totally private visit and will make no attempt to meet Mr. Aris," ambassador Julian Hartland-Swann told AFP. [passage omitted]

Karen Leader Vows To Fight On

BK0305034092 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 May 92 p A2

[Excerpt] Mannerplaw—Anti-Rangoon Karen guerrilla leader Gen Bo Mya has vowed to carry on his struggle, despite the Burmese Army's announcement on Tuesday halting military operations against the group.

In an interview with THE NATION, Bo Mya said he was not surprised by the Burmese announcement and believed it was just a face-saving measure for Rangoon as the Burmese Army had suffered heavy casualties in its five-month offensive against the Karen headquarters of Manerplaw.

Moreover, the approaching rainy season would make it difficult for Rangoon to send reinforcements and logistics to the frontline, he added.

The Burmese Army had already withdrawn seven battalions from the battlefields on Friday, but five more battalions remain around Hill 4044 or Sleeping Dog Hill. The hill, the Karen's first line of defence which was overrun on March 14, is about nine kilometres west of Manerplaw.

Bo Mya said he did not perceive it as stopping military operations, although the fighting and shelling have ceased because all the troops were not withdrawn.

The Karen leader said his Karen National Union [KNU] along with other Burmese dissidents and armed ethnic groups were ready to attend peace talks with Rangoon but the forum has to take place in a third country and in the presence of UN representatives.

He said the Karen can hardly trust the sincerity of Burmese rulers as the KNU had been tricked in previous peace negotiations. Most of the talks turned out to be propaganda campaigns for Rangoon and after the talks Karen leaders were often attacked, he said.

Bo Mya attributed the Rangoon's recent unexpected signs of liberalization as a result of increasingly strong pressure and criticism from the international community and that the Burmese moves were just to relieve the pressure. [passage omitted]

Gen. Than Shwe Meets Senior Abbots in Kaba Aye

BK0205151492 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 May 92

[Excerpts] A ceremony was held in the Jambu Dhipa Hall, Kaba Aye Hill, at 0850 today for General Than Shwe, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and commander in chief of the Defense Services, to receive the advice of senior abbots of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka [Senior Monks] Committee.

The ceremony was attended by members of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee led by Abhidaja Maharahta Guru Bhadanta Khamavudha, deputy chairman of the committee. Present with Gen. Than

Shwe were Major General Khin Nyunt, SLORC secretary-1; Maj. Gen. Tin U, SLORC secretary-2; Commander Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt, minister of religious affairs; Maj. Gen. Myint Aung, minister of agriculture; Brigadier General Myo Thant, minister of information; Brig. Gen. Min Thein, quartermaster general; U Soe Nyunt, deputy minister of information; U Kyaw Aye, deputy minister of religious affairs; Colonel Tin Ngwe, commander of the 22d Light Infantry Division; Lt. Col. Pe Nyein, director general of the Office of the SLORC; U Arnt Maung, director general of the Religious Affairs Department; U Kyaw Lwin, director general of the Department for Propagation of Religion; and responsible officials. [passage omitted]

In presenting the supplication on religious matters, Gen. Than Shwe said: We are devoted Buddhists and in continuing to discharge the duties of the state, as before, under my leadership we will to the best of our ability continue to work for the promotion, propagation, and perpetuation of the religion. We would you senior abbots regard us as your disciples and patrons and give us the necessary advice.

We have the goodwill to serve religion, the country, and the people in the best manner. The majority of the people residing in the Union of Myanmar [Burma] are Buddhists, although there are also members of other religions. In accordance with its duty to look after the people fairly, the government allows freedom of worship for other religions and it is providing the necessary protection.

We pledge to serve in the interests of religion, the state, and the people according to the advice of senior abbots.

In giving the advice, Abhidhaja Maharahta Guru Bhadanta Khamavudha said: All persons and creatures in the country have their own matters and duties to attend to. There is no one who has none. These things fall into two categories: Keiksa, which is a matter to be attended to urgently, and karanika, which is an unimportant matter. [passage omitted]

Important matters must be attended to first. There are important and unimportant personal matters. Those who administer the country have many matters to attend to and they must apply their intelligence in deciding which should be attended to first. There are religious, social, or national matters to attend to. In dealing with these matters the most important thing is to use one's intelligence. [passage omitted on diligence and work]

Prominent persons have to be more mindful of their work. They must apply their intelligence to their work and work according to the teachings of Buddha. Their work concerns everything around them and not just their own interests. The interest of all must be taken into consideration. It is not good to make a mistake.

The abbot concluded by urging careful analysis and judgment in carrying out any matter. [passage omitted]

Than Shwe Delivers Workers' Day Message

BK0105115192 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 0130 GMT 1 May 92

[1992 Workers' Day Message from General Than Shwe, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 1 May 1992]

[Text] To all esteemed workers: 1 May 1992 is the Workers' Day, observed in honor of the mental and physical workers of the whole of the Union of Myanmar [Burma]. I send this message to the workers, greeting you with love and respect on this auspicious day.

Mental and physical workers—who are fulfilling the needs for food, clothing, and shelter as well as the social needs of all the people residing in the Union—play a vital role in bringing out the progress and development of the nation. The life of the workers—who possess physical strength, mental ability, a capital investment of goodwill, and who meet the needs of society by the strength of their labor—is a noble one. Their life is one that enables them to earn their livelihood as well as obtain good merit.

Service personnel and those engaged in commodity production and the service sector are those upon whom the state can rely for their discharge of duties of the state with the use of physical and mental strength. They are, indeed, contributing to the interests of the state and national goals. Since there should be a peaceful and pleasant atmosphere in the workplaces of workers—who are daily discharging extensive economic, social, and administrative duties of the state—it is important that there should be full unity among them so that they will be able to carry out their assigned duties most successfully.

One thing that can endanger the unity of workers is party politics. It must therefore be reiterated that there is urgent need for them to stay away from party politics. It is also necessary for physical and mental workers, who have a historical tradition of nationalism and patriotism, to be vigilant and to always stand against the imperialists and to ensure that the nation does not plunge into servitude again.

Lessons must be drawn from the historical trend of Myanmar society that the imperialists oppressed the workers inhumanely and mercilessly. It can be seen in the historical documents that the blood, sweat, and lives of many physical and mental workers of Myanmar were lost under the imperialist occupation of Myanmar, which was marked by the exploitation and looting of natural resources to further their interests.

It is heart-rending to learn of the oppression of the oilfield workers by the capitalists—minions of the imperialists—and their various forms of exploitation perpetrated in the production and service sectors of Myanmar. As much as they could, capitalist companies obtained oil, the precious fluid, from the Myanmar oilfields. The companies, allied with the imperialists, monopolized the

oil industry and generated 97 percent of domestic oil production. At that time, Myanmar occupied the 14th highest position among the oil-producing nations of the world. Our crude oil was famous for its low sulphur content and higher wax content.

The year 1937 witnessed the highest level of oil production, with 300 million gallons of oil being produced. Foreign exchange realized that year through the sale of oil and oil products stood at Kyat 118.8 million. Minerals and timber inherited from our ancestors were extracted and sold, but the proceeds in foreign exchange were sent abroad. Profits resulting from commerce were enjoyed not by Myanmar nationals, but by foreign companies and aliens. All the profits were drained out of the country as the colonialist government, which represented the capitalists, did not control the flow of foreign currencies and remittances to foreign nations. In this way, the economy of our country was exploited.

In the oilfields, the workers earned a salary of Kyat 30 a month while the salaries of the colonialists ranged from Kyat 5,000 to 8,000 in those days. Moreover, each foreigner recruit enjoyed a house and a car with a driver.

The BOC [Burma Oil Company] of the colonialists made annual profits between Kyat 90 million and 101 million, while payment to all company workers totalled only Kyat 7 million. The BOC granted six months full salary leave to white European employees once every three years, but a worker enjoyed leave of no more than 10 days a year.

Today, the government has been giving priority and paying special attention to the welfare of the workers and the peasants in present-day independent Myanmar. The entire working masses have witnessed that, although the government has in fact realized the need for providing more to the requirements of the workers and raising their standard of social life, it is not content with its present performance for the workers, as all this must necessarily be within the limit of the country's financial situation. Then, what should be done by of the workers—the fundamental force of the country? The workers on their part under the SLORC military government should further heighten activities for the welfare of the nation by boosting the production of goods, providing a sharp and dynamic role for the service sector, preventing loss and waste, and innovating in order to promote both the quantity and quality of goods produced.

Implementation of the planned objectives is an important national task, as it can increase the momentum of success so far gained in the national economy and strengthen the state economic infrastructure. As the economic infrastructure becomes stronger, the rate of economic progress will become greater, and the social life of all the nationals will be further promoted. Therefore, it is necessary for the entire people to implement in unison the planned objectives hand in hand with one another.

The mental and physical workers in Myanmar who construct and defend the nation are hereby emphatically urged to join hands with the Defense Services in implementing the planned objectives and bringing to the fore the genuine national political objectives of the SLORC—prevention of disintegration of the union; prevention of disintegration of national solidarity; and perpetuation of the sovereignty—by preserving the fine historical tradition of anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, and national liberation struggle of the workers.

Tin U Visits Kama, Discusses Karen Cease-Fire

BK0205105592 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 May 92

[Excerpts] Major General Tin U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], accompanied by Construction Minister U Khin Maung Yin and responsible officials, visited Kama Township this morning and attended a ceremony to open Madei Creek Bridge and inspected progress in construction of the Kama-Kyagyi Road. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the opening ceremony, the secretary-2 said smooth and safe transportation is included in one of the four major tasks of the SLORC and good transport plays a major role in national development. [passage omitted]

Continuing, he said that under the leadership of SLORC Chairman General Than Shwe, efforts are presently being made on all fronts to bring about political, economic, social, and religious development. He said there was no peace in this region in the past. However, at present peace prevails in the region and development projects are being implemented.

He said the SLORC has issued Declaration No. 11/92 in order to convene a national convention based on Declaration No. 1/90 and points contained in the declarations will be carried out step by step. He said the situation in the country is peaceful and stable. He said the Defense Services have suspended the military offensive in Karen State in order to restore national solidarity and attain goodwill among all national races. He said it would be necessary for the local people to understand the goodwill and intention of the state and cooperate with the Defense Services. [passage omitted]

The secretary-2 and the party left Kama in a helicopter and arrived back in Yangon [Rangoon] in the afternoon.

Spy Scandal Rocks Parallel Government

BK0405094692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT 4 May 92

[By Erskine McCullough]

[Text] Bangkok, May 4 (AFP)—Burma's pro-democracy parallel government has become embroiled in a spy scandal that is likely to lead to major changes in its cabinet line-up, well-placed sources said Monday.

A secret investigation was ordered late last year into one of the group's senior members after widespread suspicion he was passing on information to the country's ruling junta, according to sources close to the inquiry.

Although the inquiry failed to come up with definitive proof the man was working for Burma's feared military intelligence, ministerial changes are expected to be made during a special meeting of the parallel government at their jungle headquarters on the Burmese-Thai border this week.

"A senior member of the cabinet has been suspected for some time and a inquiry was set up. Although it was not able to prove the suspicions, there is enough doubt to move the person from his position," one well informed source told AFP.

"He will be kept in the government but with greatly reduced influence," added the source, who declined to identify the minister.

Rumours have been circulating for several months in diplomatic circles in Bangkok that Rangoon has been receiving a steady flow of information from meetings held at the headquarters of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma's (NCGUB), the parallel government's official name, in Manerplaw.

The NCGUB, set up at the end of 1990, is made up of National League for Democracy MPs [members of Parliament] who swept the 1990 elections but were stopped from taking over when the junta refused to relinquish its power.

The minister in question is also suspected of trying to sabotage the NCGUB's international image by his outspoken remarks to foreign correspondents.

"Frankly the minister in question has been a disaster. Apart from our own suspicions about him, several foreign diplomats have also privately voiced their concern," said the source.

The forced shake-up in the NCGUB could not have come at a worse time.

Burma's military regime has scored a series of propaganda successes in the past week following the ousting of junta leader General Saw Maung late last month.

Since his departure the junta has announced a series of dramatic moves aimed at stemming the growing tide of international criticism against it.

Imprisoned Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi was allowed to meet with her English born husband Michael Aris on Saturday for the first time in two and a half years.

Other moves include the release of nearly 50 political prisoners and a halt to fighting in the more than 40-year long war against Karen rebels who are demanding greater autonomy.

"The regime have suddenly taken the immediate international heat off themselves with a series of carefully timed statements. The opposition was caught on the hop and the spy scandal within the NCGUB is the last thing the pro-democracy movement needs," said an analyst.

Further anouncements that the junta are relaxing their hard-line stance are expected from Rangoon within the next few weeks.

"There will probably be a general amnesty for the students who fled to Thailand and for the ethnic groups who have been fighting them. The ball is in Rangoon's court and at the moment everything is going their way," added the analyst.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Regional U.S. Military Presence Supported

BK3004151792 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur , April 30 (AFP)—Oil-rich Brunei, the smaller member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Thursday declared support for a continuing U.S. military presence in the region.

Alimin Wahab, a senior official in the Brunei prime ministe: s office, said the small states in ASEAN were concerned that other ambitious regional powers might attempt to fill the vacuum left by the U.S. military pullout from the Philippines.

"We are now planning to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the United States to facilitate increased visits (by U.S. naval vessels)," Alimin said at a conference on security in the Asia-Pacific region.

"But it will not be in the way Singapore has done because we do not have the facilities to offer," Alimin said.

Singapore has given the United States limited access to military facilities in the island republic.

Washington announced earlier this year that it will move a small naval logistics command now operating in the Philippines to Singapore.

Alimin said the small states in ASEAN, like Malaysia and Brunei, still needed a U.S. presence to bridge the gap until they could make longer-term arrangements to beef their security.

Alimin's statement came a day after Malaysian Defence Minister Najib Tun Razak had also declared Kuala Lumpur's support for a continued U.S. military presence in the region.

"We regard Malaysia's stand as significant and we fully support Najib's statement," Alimin said.

Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore are members of the 25-year-old ASEAN along with Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Malaysia

Defense Chief Proposes Regional Security Forum

BK3004105092 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0928 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 30 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia has suggested the setting up of a forum modelled along the lines of ASEAN to provide a platform for dialogue on regional security among the armed forces of Asia-Pacific countries.

Chief of Defence Forces Gen. Yaacob Mohamed Zain said the proposed forum could be used to formulate measures aimed at minimizing the outbreak of military conflicts in the region.

Speaking at the third Defence Services Asia (DSA) '92 conference here Thursday, he added: "In view of the changing environment, there is certainly a need to encourage a lot more dialogue, consultations and other confidence- and security-building measures among the region's armed forces."

The two-day DSA conference which began Wednesday was organised in conjunction with the four-day DSA '92 exhibition which ends Thursday.

In his paper "The Challenge for Post-Cold War Armed Forces," Gen. Yaacob said: "The reality is that the management of these (post-cold war) challenges requires some form of interdependency among countries in the region and a general acceptance of a set of goals."

The Asia-Pacific countries could minimize military conflicts among themselves by, firstly, downplaying acts of excessive militarism such as discouraging arms race and reviewing military alliances and agreements, he added.

"Secondly, they could adopt cooperative approaches in external relations such as opening up and maintaining a second link of communication, exchange of military knowledge and, even, entering into non-aggression treaties," he said.

He said such measures could not be achieved without collective action and joint efforts as well as having a shared vision of the region's future.

Gen. Yaacob cited nine areas where action could be taken by the Asia-Pacific region to adopt a common security goal.

Among them were the elimination of the military-ideological bloc mentality, deterring direct and indirect interference or aggression, halting military contest and promoting the policies of regional peace zones, and resolving bilateral and multilateral irritant issues locally.

Gen. Yaacob also said that the "healthy" economic market of the Asia-Pacific countries has made the region a lucrative market for the world's arms suppliers.

He added: "the countries in the region are devoting substantial resources to the modernization and upgrading of their armed forces.

"(But), it is also critical that the building up of defence forces be made without instigating suspicion and that it will not lead to an arms race."

Gen. Yaacob said as military tensions took a low profile, the armed forces would be sought to help solve non-military threats posed by refugees, piracy, drugs, and religious [words indistinct] in the future.

Hanoi Notes Mahathir Interview on SRV Ties

BK2904150392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 22 Apr 92

[From the Daily Press Review Program]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries an interview granted by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir to its correspondent and Vietnam television. Answering a question on prospects for Vietnam-Malaysia cooperation and the results of his visit to Vietnam, the Malaysian Prime Minister said: I think that Vietnam has adopted many good policies and the Vietnamese people are advancing along the right direction. Malaysia has paid keen interest in observing Vietnam's development, because a peaceful and prosperous Vietnam will benefit not only Vietnam, but Malaysia as well, and this will contribute to promoting stability and prosperity in the whole region.

The Malaysian people have better conditions in developing their national economy and we are ready to share our experiences with the Vietnamese Government and people if this can be of some help to our Vietnamese friends. We will do our best, including through investment in Vietnam, to help our Vietnamese friends develop their country. We contend that a stable and prosperous Vietnam is of great significance to Malaysia and the whole region. I would like to say that we have established close relations with members of the Vietnamese Government—especially with His Excellency Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers—thus enabling both sides to resolve various issues with ease. Moreover, we have briefed the Vietnamese side on our policies and have learned more details about Vietnamese policies. This will help expand the relations between peoples of our two countries, especially in the fields of investment and economic development.

Mahathir To Attend Earth Summit in Rio

BK3004091492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0818 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Kota Kinabalu (East Malaysia), April 30 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said Thursday his decision to attend the Earth

Summit is to defend what was agreed to at the second Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries on Environment and Development in Kuala Lumpur.

The three-day conference adopted the Kuala Lumpur Declaration which embodies the common stand of developing countries on enviromental and development issues to be discussed with the developed countries at the summit in Rio de Janeiro in June.

"Although we are still unhappy with the actions of some non-governmental organisations (NGOs) because of our commitment to the Kuala Lumpur Declaration, we must defend it," he told reporters here.

He said it would be meaningless if "we are to submit the declaration without defending it."

Dr. Mahathir has decided to lead the Malaysian delegation to the summit, formally called the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) from June 3 to 14, following the outcome of the KL conference.

Dr. Mahathir said he would only attend the summit session and not the entire meeting.

Responding to a question, he said his decision to attend did not mean that he had changed his stance on the summit.

He added: "This is not a sudden change. We did not want to go to Rio de Janerio because some of the NGOs were planning to use the summit as a forum to attack us and other developing countriess.

"On the other hand, were were directly involved in the ministerial conference and the Kuala Lumpur declaration."

He said as Malaysia could not disassociate itself from the declaration, he must attend the summit.

Malaysia felt that the commitment of the developed countries to environmental issues were still lacking, he added.

He said although some representatives of developed countries attended the Kuala Lumpur meeting, they did not make any statement to indicate the extent of their commitment.

On the proposed global green fund, Dr. Mahathir said there was fear that the existing global environment facility, administered by the Word Bank, would not benefit the developing countries.

He said the voice of the developing countries in the World Bank was weak and that was why "we want the global green fund, which would be administered democratically."

In principle, the fund would give equal treatment to all its members, he added.

He said Malaysia's proposal was submitted to the Kuala Lumpur conference and had been agreed to although not in full "but we will hold to what has bee agreed."

As to the suggestion made during Kuala Lumpur meeting that he lead the developing countries to the Rio summit, he replied: "I do not know anything about this, but I will attend the summit as Malaysia's representative."

Foreign Minister on Relations With Bosnia, U.S.

BK0105045192 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0405 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 1 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Malaysia was ready to state its stand on the question of recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovinia.

This follows the completion of a study conducted by the ministry to determine the situation in the former Yugoslavian state which would enable the government to decide whether or not to recognise its independence, he added Friday.

"We are ready to make certain declarations," he told reporters after receiving cash donations and clothing for the Rohingya refugee fund and copies of the Koran and other religious books for the Muslims in Cambodia.

Commenting on Western news reports of a deterioration in relations between Malaysia and the United States, Abdullah said he did not see an absence of visits by certain leaders to Malaysia as indicative of a strain in relations between the two countries.

He added: "Malaysia-U.S. relations are at a good level. We still have diplomatic, economic, and trade relations and this shows that our relationship is still good.

"Only, there are differences in one or two matters or views but this did not necessarily indicate that the relations are not good.

Abdullah received donations totalling 14,811.57 ringgit (about U.S.$5,800) in cash and 6,000 kg of clothing for the Rohingyas, a Muslim community in Myanmar [Burma], who fled to Bangladesh to escape alleged persecution.

He also received 284 copies of the Koran and 1,110 other religious books for the Muslims of Cambodia.

Minister Declares Recognition of Baltic States

BK0405070492 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] Malaysia has accorded full recognition to the Republics of Craotia, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi announced this today.

He told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur the government hopes that the opposing forces will be able to solve

their differences amicably in these countries. He urged the three republics which had declared their independence on Yugoslavia to support the United Nations peace efforts to end the current civil war.

Malaysia would also urge for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from the republics so that UN peace efforts and relief work can proceed without hinderance.

Datuk Abdullah added Malaysia looks forward to developing friendlier and mutually beneficial relations with the three new republics.

Party Chief Confirms Loss of 8 Senior Members

BK0405091892 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 27 Apr 92 p 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sunday—Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, president of the Spirit of 46 Party, has confirmed that eight of the 43 members of the party's Supreme Council have resigned.

However, he did not say whether the resignations were due to personal matters or a planned desertion to other parties.

He said two of them resigned before the last general election, two were sacked, while others resigned after the election.

Datuk Harun Idris and Datin Paduka Rahmah Othman are among those who have resigned. Fahmi and Mazlan Harun have been sacked.

According to him, the resignations have not affected the ability of the Spirit of 46 Party to "survive." He even believes its members have the growing spirit to carry on their original struggle to restore the old United Malays National Organization [UMNO].

"Despite losing the last general election, the party will continue to restore the old UMNO," he said here today.

"We will not allow the Spirit of 46 Party to collapse," he told newsmen after inaugurating the Green Malaysia meeting organized by the Democratic Action Party here today.

Singapore

Joint Land War Exercise Ends 29 Apr

BK3004103592 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Apr 92 p 2

[Text] A brigade attack yesterday ended the first combined land war exercise to be held in Peninsular Malaysia between the armed forces of Malaysia and Singapore.

The week-long exercise between the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF) and the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF), codenamed Exercise Semangat Bersatu 3/92, was the third in the series of combined land exercises between the two countries.

The exercise is held to foster bilateral co-operation and mutual understanding between the two armies.

After the brigade attack, the General Officer Commanding of the Malaysian 3rd Infantry Division, Major General Datuk Che Mat Noor Mat Arshad, officiated at the closing ceremony in Kepis, Bahau, Negri Sembilan yesterday morning.

At the ceremony was his Singaporean counterpart, the Commander of the SAF's 3rd Division, Colonel Han Eng Juan, and senior officers from both armies.

The week-long conventional land warfare exercise which started on April 22 was hosted by the MAF.

It involved an SAF company of about 100 officers and men from the 4th Battalion, Singapore Infantry Regiment.

They joined some 3,000 officers and men from the 20th and 22nd Battalions, Royal Malay Regiment of the MAF's 1st Malaysian Infantry Brigade based in Seremban.

Singapore hosted the first exercise in May 1989 while Malaysia hosted the second in Sarawak in October 1989.

The next combined land exercise, the fourth in the series, will be held in Singapore in 1993.

Besides combined land exercises, the MAF and the SAF also conduct bilateral naval exercises under the Exercise Malapura series and air defence exercises under the Five Power Defence Arrangements.

Ministry Denies Obstacles to Shopping in Johor

BK0305101092 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 1 May 92 p 30

[Text] A Spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry yesterday rebutted the allegations made by a Malaysian MP [member of Parliament] that the Singapore Government had introduced the half-tank rule to deter Singaporeans from shopping in Johor.

In a statement, he said that the half-tank rule was implemented as an increasing number of Singaporean motorists were going across the Causesway to fill up their petrol tanks.

This made it difficult for the Singapore Government to continue using petrol prices as one of the measures to control road usage here, he said.

He was commenting on a report in THE STRAITS TIMES on Wednesday which quoted Wan Hanafiah Wan Mat Saman, MP for Kota Star in Kedah, as saying that "when Singaporeans rushed to Johor for shopping,

they (the Singapore Government) introduced such regulations as the half-tank ruling".

Introduced in April 1989, the half-tank required all Singapore cars crossing the Woodlands checkpoint into Johor to have at least half a tank of petrol. From February last year, this was modified to a three-quarter tank rule.

In the report, Wan Hanafiah argue that the younger generation leaders in Singapore did not give due importance to the historical links between Malaysia and the Republic.

He called on the Malaysian Government to cancel plans to build the second link to Singapore and restrict air and sea passage to Singapore craft.

He also accused the Singapore authorities of intruding into Malaysian waters in Johor several times and said that the "incidents of Singapore marine police chasing off our fishermen should cease immediately".

In response, the ministry's spokesman said that the Singapore authorities had never intruded into Malaysian waters. Nor, he added had they chased away Malaysian fishermen.

All fishermen, including those from Malaysia, were allowed to fish in Singapore territorial waters around Pedra Branca.

Except for occasional periods during the construction of the Vessel Traffic Information System radar tower on Pedra Branca in 1989, no fishermen have been kept out from the area, he said.

But foreign government vessels, unless on innocent passage, must obtain permission to enter these waters, he said.

Cambodia

Khieu Samphan Letter on Paris Accord Reported

BK0405041692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 May 92

["Text" of 26 April letter from Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, members of the Supreme National Council and representatives the of Party of Democratic Kampuchea, to Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia chief, and John Sanderson, UN Peacekeeping Force chief—read by announcer]

[Text] 26 April 1992

To His Excellency Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general in Cambodia and head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]; and His Excellency Lieutenant General John Sanderson, commander of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cambodia, Phnom Penh.

Your Excellencies: We are honored to inform you of our stance regarding one of the most important issues that His Excellency Lieutenant General John Sanderson raised with His Excellency Son Sen during their meeting in Pailin on 24 April 1992.

His Excellency Lieutenant General John Sanderson pointed out to His Excellency Son Sen on the possibilities for the delay in gathering and garrisoning troops of the four Cambodian factions until the end of this year's rainy season.

1. As you know, we have always paid attention to the questions of verifying the withdrawal of all categories of foreign forces from Cambodia, preventing these forces from returning to Cambodia, and of the gathering, garrisoning, disarming, and dismantling of the Armed Forces of the four factions.

Article 11 of the Paris agreement clearly defines in this connection that the objectives of the military solution during the transitional period are to stabilize the security and to create mutual trust between the conflicting parties to consolidate the objectives of the Paris agreement and to avoid the renewal of the war.

2. The report of the UN secretary general to the UN Security Council—document No. 23/163 dated 16 [date as heard] February 1992—also noted that the realization of the objectives of the military solution is the essential condition to be achieved before all else so that the UNTAC can proceed with other work successfully. And in Clause 63, his excellency the secretary general clearly emphasized that the gathering, garrisoning, disarming, and dismantling of all factions' Armed Forces were necessary factors for both the cease-fire and the realization of other objectives of the UNTAC. Moreover, the timely achievement of these questions are indispensable requirements for the UNTAC to accomplish its mission effectively with small expenses.

3. During the meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] held at the Khemarin Palace on 20 April 1992 under the supreme chairmanship of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the SNC, His Excellency Lieutenant General John Sanderson stressed that according to the report of the UN secretary general dated 19 [date as heard] February 1992, the second phase of the cease-fire is to start on 1 June 1992. To follow this schedule, I should make this announcement four weeks prior to that starting date, that is on 1 May 1992. But since the next SNC meeting is scheduled to be held on 7 May 1992, I would like to announce the second phase of the cease-fire at the next SNC meeting, that is on 7 May 1992.

4. The stance of our Party of Democratic Kampuchea is that we want the UNTAC to comply with the fixed schedule to the maximum. We as well as the entire Cambodian people inside and outside the country can understand it if the delay is just for one or two weeks. A delay of six months will seriously affect the implementation of the Paris agreement.

5. The situation regarding the past implementation has caused many bitter experiences for us. We have successively informed you about it. On the one hand, the Vietnamese forces have not yet withdrawn totally from Cambodia. They have continued their attacks against the Cambodian national resistance forces in many areas inside Cambodia. On the other hand, Vietnam has continued to send troops and war materiel to Cambodia. Vietnam has continued to send Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia.

All of this constitutes a gross violation of the Paris agreement.

In such a situation, we have kept demanding that the UNTAC deploy its supervisory forces along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border and in a number of provincial towns in the middle part of Cambodia, such as Stung Treng, Kompong Cham, and Kampot. Now again, we would like to reiterate our call for the UNTAC to most quickly set up these checkpoints.

6. To delay the implementation of the Paris agreement's military solution for several months is tantamount to giving Vietnam more time to carry on its aggression against Cambodia and to send more troops to Cambodia—that is, to continue violating the Paris agreement.

7. As you know, three Cambodian factions in the SNC have persistently demanded that for the election to be held in a really free and fair manner, it is imperative to arrange for a neutral political atmosphere to be established in Phnom Penh and other areas throughout Cambodia by: arranging for all categories of foreign forces to be withdrawn from Cambodia; arranging for the 100-percent demobilization of the Armed Forces of the four Cambodian factions; arranging for the SNC to have genuine rights, authorities, and means to play its genuine role as the sole source of power in Cambodia.

All these processes require much work effort. At present, these questions have not yet been settled. In such a situation when the military settlement is delayed and efforts are given only to the arrangement of the election by April 1993, there will be no neutral atmosphere in the election. This also means that there is no respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. This is a serious effect on the objectives of the Paris agreement.

We hope that you will not allow such a situation to drag on.

For these above reasons, we persistently call on your excellencies to please comply with the fixed schedule to the maximum.

We are convinced that your excellencies will take our opinion into consideration as you used to do in exchanging views with us.

We are ready to discuss or reaffirm our stance with your excellencies any time and anywhere, either in Phnom Penh or Pailin, as you see approproate. We are very concerned about this matter.

Please accept our highest regards

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, member of the SNC and head of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea; Son Sen, member of the SNC and deputy head of the party of Democratic Kampuchea

Hun Sen Receives Petition Against Son Sann

BK0405091092 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 May 92

["Petition recently received by His Excellency Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers;" dated 2 May—read by announcer]

[Text] To His Excellency [H.E.] Yasushi Akashi, chief of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia]; His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council (SNC); and H.E. Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers:

All of us, educational staff in Russei Sok Commune, Srei Santhor District, Kompong Cham Province, whose names appear below, are unhappy with H.E. Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and SNC member, who used base and impertinent maneuvers to cheat us.

He recently set up plans and organized secret networks to infiltrate the masses and teachers and carried out propaganda to get them to join his party by promising to give each of us:

1. 200 dollars a month;
2. A living allowance for our family; and
3. Jobs and positions in state establishments once his party wins.

Due to a lack of judgment and some everyday problems, we were taken in by this propaganda. We agreed to provide four of our photos each to apply for membership to his party. However, instead of having the promises honored, we were asked to pay 200 riel each as a contribution to the party.

This made us realize we were being cheated in their efforts to fulfill the requirements for setting up a party. Therefore, we accuse H.E. Son Sann of deception and cheating.

Excellencies and His Royal Highness, please intervene to get our photos back and cancel our membership to H.E. Son Sann's party.

Excellencies and prince, please accept our high consideration.

[Dated] Russei Srok, 2 May 1992

[Signed] 1. (Mau Limsrong)
2. (I Sarun)
3. (Chit Heng)

4. (Thong Vorn)
5. (Uk Lim)
6. (Tea Bunsrun)
7. (Uk Saphan)
8. (But Hean)
9. (Un Lang)
10. (Kong Lum)

Ieng Muli Discusses KPNLF, Elections

BK0305142392 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 May 92

[Station correspondent interview with Ieng Muli, secretary general of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and member of the Supreme National Council, on 26 April—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am a representative of the Voice of the Khmer [VOK] radio. My salutations to His Excellency [H.E.] Ieng Muli, secretary general of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC]. First of all, I would like to deeply thank you for this interview which is for our Buddhist monks and compatriots.

I have just learned that last month you were abroad to attend several meetings. Would you please tell us about them?

[Ieng Muli] I would like to thank Mrs. (Tes Sam-at), the VOK radio's representative, for this interview, and for permitting me to have this opportunity to inform our respected and beloved compatriots and Buddhist monks about a number of things we did in the United States and China last month, from 30 March 1992 to date. From 30 March to 7 April, Mr. Sar Sa-at, an aide, and I went to the U.S. at the invitation of a Washington university organization. A group of Cambodians working at the university arranged my meeting with prominent Cambodian intellectuals in the U.S., France and other countries as well as with new and old politicians, who love democracy and the liberal regime, of which KPNLF is an ardent advocate. As they want to see our country free from a despotic regime and have genuine democracy, they invited me to make a statement, explain, and to find a formula that will permit them to participate in our country's reconstruction.

I touched on a number of issues such as the current developments in our country, impediments to the implementation of the accord, and the possibility of our people participating in future elections which will transform Cambodia into a genuinely liberal democratic nation. I told them KPNLF could become a political party called the Liberal Democratic Buddhist Party very soon to take part in the elections to select the National Assembly and a constituent assembly that will be charged with drafting a constitution and a government to lead national reconstruction in the future. And I proposed the three following formulas for the consideration of those politicians:

1. Anyone can join our party when it is officially established. Those who champion a liberal democratic regime can join us in setting up our party. Each of them will then become the party's founder member as other founder members of our KPNLF, who will create our new party called the Liberal Democratic Buddhist Party if the forthcoming congress adopts this name. However, our party can be given other names as well. This is the first formula—that we now join forces to create our new party;

2. Cambodian intellectuals can set up working or technical groups and work according to their knowledge and expertise. For instance, those talented in the economic field should be given the opportunity to organize their relevant working or technical teams, and those who are competent in industry, agriculture, and trade can set up their teams accordingly. So when we need help to rebuild our country in each relevant field, we will invite them to work with us. This is the second formula I offered; and

3. If these compatriots desire to set up new parties themselves, we will tell them about the difficulties they will encounter. If they persist, we not able to stop them [as heard]. We will then propose another formula—that as advocates of the liberal regime and democracy their parties ally themselves with us. But we will need the working groups to study and find possible ways to create the party alliance to avoid rifts and slanders in the future elections. These are the formulas the KPNLF with me as its representative has raised at the Washington meeting.

As for me, I felt the compatriots were interested in supporting the formulas. I hope they are in the process of discussing and studying the three formulas. We are ready to accept all views providing that our country will be endowed with perfect freedom, our people recover their absolute rights and liberty, and our country and future political regime be truly democratic in character. This is the first meeting I attended when I was in the United States from 30 March to 7 April 1992.

I returned to Phnom Penh at 0800 on 7 April from the United Nations via Bangkok. On the same day, as you know, we had to travel with His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk to Beijing for an official visit from 7 to 13 April. After my visit to the Chinese capital as a member of the delegation headed by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the SNC, I led another Cambodian delegation to attend the international conference held in Beijing from 14 to 22 April 1992.

The conference was organized by the ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific]. It was the first time ever the SNC or four-party Cambodian delegation attended such a meeting. I was honored and lucky to have led our first Cambodian delegation to visit India in February and also to attend the ESCAP conference. This shows the international conference recognizes only the SNC and not any other regime as the unique representative of Cambodia. There were altogether 53 countries as well as other international organizations and

UN technical agencies at the meeting. They discussed economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific with the view to promoting economic and social sectors.

I, on behalf of the Cambodian delegation, thanked various countries for having salvaged our Cambodia from war. I also recounted a number of obstructions to the implementation of the accord and difficulties our country will face in national reconstruction. In particular, I called on the supposed country friends of Cambodia not to take too much advantage of the Cambodian nation and people as it is just getting out of the war of aggression and faces obstacles and difficulties in rebuilding the nation and restoring the national economy. As you know, a number of foreign businessmen have come to exploit Cambodia and not to invest in rebuilding the country to its glory and prosperity within the framework of mutual interests. This was my appeal to those countries. In addition, I thanked the Japanese Government for its efforts to organize an international conference for the reconstruction of Cambodia after we obtain infinite peace in the near future. This is the summary of my mission of overseas conferences.

[Correspondent] Thank you. Could you tell our listeners about the outcome of the conferences and how they will benefit Cambodia and Cambodians?

[Ieng Muli] The meeting in the U.S. was held by Cambodian intellectuals and politicians. One of the results is we will be able to find out which of our formulae these people will choose. At the ESCAP meeting, every country paid great attention to helping us and pledged economic cooperation to help develop our country. I noticed the head of each delegation such as the Chinese foreign minister, [Indonesian] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, the UN secretary general, and a great many state leaders citing the Cambodian issue on many occasions. They elaborated on the Cambodian solution and expressed the hope that with the correct execution of the accord and the settlement of the Cambodian issue, the situation in Southeast Asia and especially in the Asia-Pacific would be stabilized, thereby bringing about economic and social prosperity. These are my observations.

[Correspondent] Thank you. And what is the progress of the accord's implementation so far?

[Ieng Muli] There are difficulties in the execution of the accord. This is because we need the immediate and total presence of UNTAC [UN transitional authority in Cambodia] in Cambodia. But UNTAC has its own technique and procedures. Before sending in its forces, the UNTAC should already know which countries are participating in addition to where the funds for the operation are coming from. This is why UNTAC personnel are experiencing shortages. However, as far as I know, at least 5,000 UNTAC staff will be dispatched to Cambodia at the end of April. In May, the UNTAC force will arrive continously until sufficiency has been achieved. This means the UNTAC forces will be able to begin its military operation such as monitoring and disarming troops in June 1992. But I do believe their presence—although there are not many of them now—have raised our confidence that the accord's implementation will continue to be correct until the general elections in April or May 1993. In this context, I would like to say that the United Nations will, according to its plan, dispatch over 20,000 personnel, including 16,000 troops, civilian staff, administrators, and policemen to work in Cambodia. The United Nations will set up over 200 posts in various localities across the country, including the 150 districts and some communes. There are some 1,500 police stations and posts in Cambodia. So the UNTAC plans to install two policemen at each post. In other words, in addition to 15 Cambodian policemen at each station, two UN policemen will be added to prevent any breach of the accord and oppression of the populace, to ensure security for the people, and to make the people feel safe in elections. These are the measures introduced by the United Nations at present.

Moreover, I heard the U.N. has also become involved in directing road traffic and maintaining public order in Phnom Penh at the moment. The U.N. is also able to intervene, arrest and detain any culprit guilty of wrongdoing for reeducation. These measures have already been enforced one after the other, and has made us feel fairly secure. I believe that when the U.N. has enough manpower in Cambodia, we will certainly have a neutral political atmosphere. In other words, our people will feel safe and intimidation by any organization or party will no longer exist. These are my remarks.

I am also happy that all Cambodian parties within the SNC on 20 April 1992 signed two conventions on respect of human rights. As such, our people should be accorded the freedom of movement, expression, religion, and the freedom to carry out all forms of political activity. They should no longer be arrested and harassed because of their attachment to a particular party. In light of the accord, no organization or authority can continue to threaten our people providing they do not use arms or carry out unlawful attacks against officials or rulers. If we are fond of a party, join or support it and so on. No policeman or local authority is allowed to arrest, find fault with or terrorize our people. I am confident that if all Cambodians, especially those in power, respect the accord, then our Cambodia will be in peace. Ties between Cambodians are vitally important for the restoration of peace because the U.N. and other international organizations are only outsiders. So if Cambodians really love and want the nation to survive and be fully free, those in power from every single Cambodian party—I do not only refer to the Phnom Penh side, our front, or any specific party—should consider respect for the accord a must. They should also effectively teach the people about the principle of human rights. I would like to point out as an example that in a number of major countries, policemen do not have the right to enter people's homes from 9 p.m. even though the occupants may have committed a crime. They are also not allowed to disturb people at home after 9 p.m. except if they are chasing a red-handed robber or criminal.

Thanks to the UN presence and the Cambodians' love for freedom, I believe our country will become a perfectly liberal democratic country. I wish to call on all the compatriots, especially those in positions of authority to respect all the terms of the accord to restore our people's physical and moral security, thereby enabling them to freely select a political system and regime in the future through elections.

[Correspondent] Thank you. Before concluding, do you have any recommendation for our Buddhist monks and compatriots?

[Ieng Muli] Despotic rulers have collapsed one after another. Some people have declared that they have stopped adopting communism and that they love a liberal regime and are totally free to sell the country and our nation's natural resources. They continue to oppress the people and use military force and weapons to protect their interests and power. That being the case, I would like to notify them that their days are numbered. If you want peace and clemency, if you want our nation to survive, you should give up your (?previous way of thinking). I stress again that nobody can resist the popular strength that loves peace and that wants to be the master of its own destiny. You can no longer use guns to oppress the people. That time is ending. So you should realize that straightaway if you want to live as ordinary Cambodians, in peace, and want the Cambodian nation to prosper. You should stop using guns and oppressive tactics. You should recognize the people are the sole owners of the country and Cambodia's destiny. You say you love democracy, but when a compatriot likes a party, you arrest and imprison him and then secretly shoot him dead. This is not liberal but despotic. And despotic regimes, the number of which is decreasing, continue to vanish from the world. The popular force is marching forward in keeping with the trend of history. So you should realize and amend yourself quickly to avoid the condemnation of the people later. This is my last appeal for the sake of the supreme interests of the entire Cambodian nation and people and our nation's harmony. Thank you.

SRV, Phnom Penh Misuse of Aid Discussed

BK0405040692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] According to successive reports that we have received, the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh faction have used the money given them in sums of 500,000 dollars, one million, five million, or 20 million dollars as humanitarian aid or aid for reconstruction and repair work to buy fuel for tanks, armored vehicles, and trucks; rice; clothes; medicine; and all kinds of war materiel for use by their forces on all battlefields in carrying on the war of aggression in Cambodia.

The reports added that the Vietnamese aggressors have already transported all these fuel, rice, and war materiel to replenish their forces on all battlefields.

This clearly attests to the violation of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement and the cease-fire agreement by the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh faction.

The Vietnamese aggressors want the war in Cambodia to continue so that they can destroy the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement, thus enabling them to forever occupy Cambodia.

The Cambodian nation and people propose that:

1. All the aid should be controlled and managed by the Supreme National Council [SNC] headed by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state.

2. The UN Transitional Authority should play its role as the authentic and definite source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period. There shall be no administration of the Phnom Penh side nor the national government of the resistance side. Therefore, no aid should be given to the Phnom Penh regime which is the regime of the Vietnamese aggressors. All the aid should be given to and managed by the SNC.

Control of Vietnamese Forces Discussed

BK0205092792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 May 92

[Unattributed commentary: "How Should the Vietnamese Aggressors Be Checked in Accordance With the Agreement? Through What Means?"]

[Text] Article 8 of the agreement and Annex 2, Article 6 clearly say that the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] and the quadripartite Supreme National Council [SNC] should control and check foreign forces—namely, the withdrawal of all types of foreign forces from Cambodia. These forces and weapons should be prevented from returning to Cambodia. The Paris agreement, the resolution of the UN Security Council, and the decision of the UN secretary general successively state that all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces should be checked, and it should be ensured that they are all withdrawn from Cambodia.

In accordance with this essence, UNTAC forces should be deployed along with the four Cambodian parties in eastern Cambodia, both along land and maritime borders. Deployment of UNTAC forces and the four Cambodian parties along the land and maritime Cambodian-Vietnamese borders means control, checking, surveillance, and observation to ensure that foreign aggressor forces are withdrawn and cannot return to Cambodia. Control, checking, surveillance, and observation should be constantly carried out from start to finish in accordance with the Paris agreement. This does not mean control and checks lasting only for a few days; such control should be continuously exercised until the agreement is fully implemented and until after the election with the establishment of a National Assembly and a new national government in Cambodia.

Furthermore, the Cambodian nation and people request that UNTAC remain in Cambodia for many more years after the election. This is to ensure that foreigners do not have a chance to come back and commit aggression against Cambodia again in any form. However, to this day the deployment of UNTAC forces and the four parties along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border to implement the essence of the agreement has been diverted into something else aimed at accusing others of this or that.

It has been said: If you say that Vietnamese troops are still in Cambodia, you should capture them and bring them as evidence for others to see. This has been said again and again and is, on the one hand, aimed at diverting (?attention) from getting Vietnamese out of Cambodia, and on the other, whether one wants it or not, to protect Vietnamese forces in Cambodia and maintain that there are no Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

What is the real essence of the Paris agreement and its annexes on the control of foreign forces—namely, Vietnamese aggressor forces? The agreement does not say anything about requiring anyone to capture Vietnamese troops as evidence. The Paris agreement and its annexes say that UNTAC and the four Cambodian parties are to carry out controls and checks at various points along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border to ensure that all types of Vietnamese forces are withdrawn from Cambodia and cannot return to the country. Thus, the agreement clearly implies that there are foreign aggressor forces in Cambodia. It is because there are foreign aggressor forces in Cambodia that the agreement discusses controlling the withdrawal of foreign forces and preventing them from returning to Cambodia. If there were no foreign forces in Cambodia, there would be no clause on this control in the agreement.

Therefore, it is not a question of capturing Vietnamese soldiers and presenting them as evidence to others but rather a question of implementing the agreement on controlling the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia and preventing them from returning.

Vietnam is tricky and experienced in negotiations [words indistinct] Cabot Lodge, Kissinger. Kissinger has already talked about Vietnam's true nature.

Just suppose that the resistance forces or the masses did capture Vietnamese soldiers during fighting and presented them to UNTAC or reporters. What would those Vietnamese soldiers then say? If they were to say they are civilians earning their living doing this or that job in Cambodia, the captors would be in the wrong, having violated their prisoners' human rights; the prisoners would demand that the UN implement laws protecting human rights and refugees. Vietnam has experience, schemes, and all kinds of tricks. Therefore, people will not go around capturing Vietnamese troops to present as evidence; this is not their business. Besides, it is not easy to capture Vietnamese troops; it is more difficult than capturing tigers because Vietnamese troops are armed to the teeth with big and small weapons, artillery, and multiple rockets.

For this reason, the interpretation on control of the Vietnamese aggressors should be in accordance with the essence of the agreement and its annexes. This does not mean someone capturing Vietnamese soldiers and presenting them as evidence, but it does mean UNTAC forces and the four Cambodian parties should be deployed along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border, at both land and maritime borders, to ensure that all Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn and will not come back.

Indonesia

Sanctions Vowed for Groups Accepting Dutch Aid

BK0105153492 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] In an effort to rekindle the spirit of nationalism, Home Affairs Minister Rudini has reaffirmed the ban on social organizations receiving assistance from the Netherlands Government or any of the Dutch mass organizations. This is because there are certain groups who are trying to create trouble.

Speaking in Jakarta today, Minister Rudini clarified that as an upholder of the country's internal politics he strongly warns mass organizations or any social organizations against receiving aid from either the Netherlands Government or any Dutch mass organizations. He said stern action would be taken against those found violating such a warning.

Appropriate sanctions will be imposed on Indonesian mass organizations or any other nongovernmental organization which continues to receive Dutch assistance.

Minister: Mission to Netherlands 'Accomplished'

BK2804053092 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Apr 92

[Text] Trade Minister Arifin Siregar says his trip to the Netherlands is aimed at convincing it that Indonesia is determined to maintain and even upgrade their excellent bilateral ties. He noted that Indonesia's decision to reject Dutch economic aid has had positive responses from Dutch leaders. The trade minister says his mission to explain the Indonesian Government's policy on bilateral relations has been accomplished because Dutch leaders and the business community has expressed satisfaction with his explanation.

During his stay in the Netherlands from 23 to 27 April, Arifin Siregar held talks with Netherland Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, Economic Minister Andriessen, and Central Bank Governor Duisenberg. The Dutch leaders also welcomed

Indonesia's proposal to upgrade existing ties and initiate new areas of cooperation in trade, tourism, education, and culture.

Dutch Foreign Trade Minister Van Rooy Visits

Meets With Arifin Siregar

BK3004100192 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Text] Trade Minister Arifin Siregar met Netherlands Foreign Trade Minister van Rooy and her delegation in Jakarta this morning, accompanied by the Dutch ambassador to Indonesia. The trade minister told newsmen he has just returned from Europe where he led an Indonesian trade, investment, and tourism mission. In addition, he conveyed a message from President Suharto to the Netherlands Government. As instructed by the president, the trade minister told Dutch leaders that Indonesia wanted to maintain and even enhance ties with the Netherlands despite the absence of economic aid.

According to Arifin Siregar, the Netherlands foreign trade minister is visiting Indonesia because two countries have a similar desire for bilateral cooperation. While in Indonesia, Van Rooy will meet a number of ministers of the Fifth Development Cabinet and pay a courtesy call on President Suharto on Saturday.

During the meeting this morning, Trade Minister Arifin Siregar and Netherlands Foreign Trade Minister van Rooy discussed the best ways to enhance bilateral trade ties.

Meets With Minister Habibie

BK0105163092 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0911 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Jakarta, May 1 (OANA/ANTARA)—Research and Technology Minister B.J. Habibie said here Thursday that the Netherlands would still have a role in the development of Batam Island, especially its seaport, so that it will be the biggest in Southeast Asia.

The Netherlands, Habibie said, has a lot of experience in the construction of seaports.

The country has the biggest harbour in Europe, even in the world, therefore it would be capable of giving valuable contribution to Indonesia in developing the Batam seaport, Habibie said after meeting Dutch Foreign Trade Minister Yvonne van Rooy.

Matters relating to the Batam seaport was one of the topics, discussed during the meeting.

He said Batam now has a seaport which can only accommodate the loading and unloading of around a million tons of palm oil a year.

When it is expanded, it is expected to accommodate no less than 4 million tons, he said.

The minister believed the Dutch experiences in constructing and managing the world's biggest and busiest seaport would be very beneficial.

Other topics discussed in the meeting included cooperation in agricultural technology on fruit, flower and vegetable, and the continuation of the ongoing cooperation between the National Aircraft Industry (IPTN) and the Dutch Aircraft Industry, Fokker.

The Netherlands has a lot of experiences in fruit, vegetable, and flower technology, Habibie said, adding that it has exported such products.

Speaking about the possible cooperation in that field, he said that the cooperation could be limited to technological cooperation which could also be carried out between the Dutch and Indonesian businessmen.

The Dutch businessmen and their Indonesian counterparts could cooperate to invest capital in Indonesia to improve the quality of fruit, vegetable, and flowers, Habibie said.

The Dutch foreign trade minister, Van Rooy, has been on a visit in Indonesia since April 29.

In Indonesia, she discussed various matters on bilateral economic cooparation after Indonesia rejected development aid from the Netherlands.

Before leaving for her country on May 2, Van Rooy would also meet with President Suharto.

Meets With Suharto 2 May

BK0205092592 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] Indonesia and the Netherlands want to maintain and enhance trade, technological, and cultural relations. Trade Minister Arifin Siregar disclosed this after accompanying Netherlands Foreign Trade Minister Van Rooy for a meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha Presidential Office in Jakarta today. According to Minister Arifin Siregar, President Suharto made it clear that Indonesia had rejected aid from the Netherlands Government with a view to maintaining existing good relations.

While in Indonesia, the Netherlands foreign trade minister has met a number of government officials, including Radius Prawiro, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry. Van Rooy reiterated that the Netherlands Government deeply regrets the Indonesian Government's rejection of the Netherlands aid. However, the Netherlands respected the decision.

She said that President Suharto's willingness to receive her was indicative of the Indonesian Government's goodwill and desire to enhance and expand relations on the basis of a larger horizon. Trade Minister Arifin Siregar explained the background of the Indonesian Government's rejection of the Netherlands aid during his recent visit to the Netherlands. Accordingly, the

Netherlands foreign trade minister is visiting Indonesia not to discuss the matter but to enhance current and future relations between the two countries.

Says Aid Issue Lesson in Respect

BK0205144692 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1412 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] Jakarta, May 3 (OANA/ANTARA)—The lesson which should be taken by the Netherlands as the result of the Indonesian decision to turn down the Dutch aid in March, 1992, is to implement the principle of mutual respect with other countries, a Dutch minister said.

The Indonesian decision had startled the Netherlands but the 'air' between Indonesia and the Netherlands has now been cleared up, Dutch Foreign Trade Minister Yvonne van Rooy told the press after meeting with President Suharto here Saturday.

The decision was made as the Dutch Government had used its aid as tool of political intimidation against Indonesia. It criticized Indonesia after the Dili incident in November 12, 1991.

The minister said her side was optimistic that bilateral economic relations and those in other fields would remain bright in the future.

Commenting on her meeting with the Indonesian head of state, Rooy who had been to Indonesia three times said that her courtesy call reflected Indonesia's readiness to step up bilateral relations between the two countries.

She also disclosed that her talks with several Indonesian high ranking officials had made her more optimistic that the two nations' relations would go on well.

Philippines

Editorial Indicts U.S. Justice System, Society

HK0405034592 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 May 92 p 4

[Editorial: "A Guilty Verdict"]

[Text] The verdict is out. And it finds guilty not only the jury, but also the American system of justice and American society itself.

Its loudest expression comes in the terrible language of violence now sweeping Los Angeles and spreading to other major cities like San Francisco, Atlanta and New York. But even in the sombre atmosphere of officialdom and the academe, the verdict seems unanimous.

The tragedy started in March last year, when Rodney King, a black American, was driving home after having a drink in a pub. He was stopped by four white policemen, who apparently had no faith in Alka Seltzer. To sober him up, they beat him black and blue.

Were it not for the presence of a curious passerby, King would have probably landed in jail for resisting arrest or simply gone home to lick his wounds, like other victims of police brutality. The witness, however, recorded the whole episode on film. King thought he had an air-tight case and sued.

The jury couldn't believe their eyes. A minute and 20 seconds of film couldn't convince them the policemen were guilty of mauling King. No, they must have thought, the police couldn't be so cruel, especially to a black with a record of misdemeanors. If they saw any violence on the video, the jurors must have concluded it was lifted from THE GODFATHER or any of the violent movies LA [Los Angeles] is famous for. If they saw anything, it was only the color of their skins. He was black; the policemen were white, like the 10 sitting in the 12-member jury. On Wednesday, the jury said the video was fiction and pronounced the four policemen innocent.

Blacks couldn't believe their ears. As soon as the verdict was read, they vowed, "No justice. No peace." Then began an orgy of killing, beating, looting and arson unseen in LA since 1965, when another travesty of justice sparked the riots in the black slum district of Watts. From there the riots spread to San Francisco and other cities. By Friday, 39 had been killed, 1,300 wounded and properties worth many millions had been burned, destroyed or looted.

President Bush who had to carefully choose his words for fear of damaging the jury system—the cornerstone of American justice—was forced to admit it failed this time. "The verdict Wednesday was not the end of the process," he had to stress in his address to the nation. LA Mayor Tom Bradley was more candid. "The system failed us," he said. "The jury told the world what all saw with our own eyes wasn't a crime."

But if the cause of justice wasn't served by the jury, neither was the cause of peace advanced by the fact that not a single black was empanelled, and instead 10 white, one Asian and one Hispanic sat in judgment in the case heavy with racial undertones. For to black Americans, Asians and Hispanics are little different from the whites: they take away jobs, services, welfare and other opportunities that should have gone to African-Americans. And therein lies the root cause of the violence that once more threatens to tear America apart.

The civil rights movement of the Sixties and civil rights legislation have not advanced the welfare of American blacks. For instance, the average income of a black family is just over half that of the average white family. Life has not improved for most black families, and instead they continue to be brutalized by poverty, crime and social inequities. This is the same "cycle of poverty and despair" the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders identified in 1968 as the cause of the riots of the mid-Sixties. Or as a team of experts warned in 1988, "America is again becoming two separate societies."

Bush has called out the troops to restore order and vowed to use whatever force is necessary to stop the violence. Other voices, including those of black leaders, have been heard appealing for calm and sanity. Even King has pleaded for an end to the violence being done in his name. "It's just not right," he said. "It's not going to change anything."

Maybe the troops will strike fear in the hearts of rioters. Maybe the appeals will be heard and calm will be restored. But for sure, violence will erupt again unless the grievances of the blacks are addressed more forcefully and social inequities and prejudices are eliminated in American society.

Civilian-Military Junta Reportedly Planned

HK0405012992 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] Should former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos be defeated in the election, the administration is planning to oust the brothers General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, and Major General Loven Abadia, Philippine Air Force chief. According to a Camp Crame informant, the administration aims to control the military and set up a civilian-military junta in order to place Ramos in power, as well as the president's relatives and close allies.

The source confirmed what former Assemblyman Homobono Adaza said earlier about the plans of Mrs. Aquino, Ramos, Defense Chief Renato de Villa, and General Cesar Nazareno to launch their own coup d'etat and abort the election. This is reported to have been planned after a survey showed Ramos ranking fourth among the presidential candidates.

The source said the Aquino administration had earlier planned to launch Operation No Election [Oplan Noel], and the coup was planned for December 1991. However, this was opposed by Lisandro Abadia who had earlier given his approval for Oplan Noel. This caused President Aquino to doubt his loyalty as well as that of his brother, Loven Abadia.

National Police Head Denies Junta Plot

HK0405033092 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 2 May 92 p 13

[Text] The nearly 170,000-strong Philippine National Police [PNP] force is ready against any group out to disrupt or prevent the holding of peaceful elections on May 11, PNP Director General Cesar P. Nazareno said yesterday.

Nazareno said he will not hesitate using the entire police force to crush any attempt from any threat groups, particularly the New People's Army and the military rebels to disrupt the elections.

"We can assure you that there would be an orderly turnover of leadership in government in June," Nazareno said.

Nazareno said there has been no indication that the recruitment efforts by military rebel leaders among the ranks of the PNP is gaining headway.

"The objectives of the RAM (Reform the Armed Forces Movement) to grab power is now irrelevant," Nazareno told reporters at Camp Crame yesterday.

Nazareno said he and Gen. Lisandro C. Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, remained steadfast in honoring and supporting the Constitution and committing themselves to seeing to it that the forthcoming political exercise would reflect the true sentiments of the electorate.

"Accusations that former Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, General Abadia and me are ploting a crisis situation so that we could together head a so-called military-civilian junta is pure political gimmickry," Nazareno said.

Nazareno was referring to charges aired by former Assemblyman Homobono Adaza that he has stumbled on some reports that Ramos, Abadia and Nazareno are conniving with each other to set up the junta.

"I am very confident that we are going to have a peaceful and credible elections," Nazareno said.

Nazareno has been in the thick of preparations to safeguard the "forward movement and retrieval" of important and accountable documents, such as ballot boxes, officials ballot forms, and elections returns, from the central offices of the Commission on Elections to the provinces.

The PNP is the lead agency on security for the May elections with the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] providing backup support.

Presidential Candidates Urge Mitra Withdrawal

HK0405061792 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] Aside from the Epifanio de los Santos Avenue's Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats, the other opponents of House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. have also demanded his withdrawal from the presidential race. According to Eduardo Danding Cojuangco, Nationalist People's Coalition presidential candidate, the reported use of Congressional facilities by Mitra to further his candidacy is immoral.

Meanwhile, People's Reform Party standard bearer Miriam Defensor Santiago said Mitra should be disqualified should it be proven that the former House speaker did use Congressional facilities in his campaign. Aside from the two, Vice President Salvador Laurel and Jovito Salonga, Liberal Party-Filipino Democratic Party-Nation's Strength Coalition presidential candidate, have also called for the disqualification of Mitra from the presidential race.

NPA Leader Promises No Disruption of Election

HK0405104292 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] A rebel leader has assured his group will not launch any disruptive moves on election day. Josette Olivera reports:

[Begin Olivera recording] The assurance was issued by Gregorio Rosal, alias Comrade Rogers, in his meeting with Nario Joaquin, Quezon gubernatorial candidate. Rosal said although the New People's Army [NPA] does not believe in the election because it has been turned into a personality contest, the Communist Party of the Philippines-NPA will not launch any attack during the 11 May 1992 polls, as it did in previous years. Rosal said his group will not campaign for a poll boycott. He added that the candidates they support and allow to campaign in their areas are honest and could help the nation.

Earlier, General Lisandro Abadia said the military is prepared to contain movements by any of the groups during the elections. [end recording]

Rebels Arrested in Attacks on U.S. Servicemen

HK0405034992 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 2 May 92 pp 1, 7

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga—Two top communist leaders in Central Luzon, said to be the "brains" behind the series of attacks on U.S. servicemen and facilities in the region, have been captured, police said Friday.

Chief Superintendent Pantaleon G. Dumlao, director of the Philippine National Police [PNP] for Central Luzon, said Roberto D. Tacbad, 44, alias Roy, Nikki, and Kim, and Manuel V. Quizon, 44, were arrested a posh subdivision in Angeles City Thursday.

Tacbad, secretary of the Central Luzon regional committee (CLRC) and chief of the CLRC regional military department, had a P500,000 [Philippine peso] reward for his capture, while Quizon, secretary of the party's provincial committee in Pampanga, carried a P250,000 reward.

The two were apparently preparing for the communist rebels' activities for Labor Day when police led by Superintendent Marlowe Pedregoza of the Angeles City Metrodiscom swooped down on their hideout on Cordillera St., Clark View subdivision.

Seized during the raid were two .45 caliber pistols, four fragmentation grenades, communications equipment, computer disks, a personal computer, and Communist Party documents.

Dumlao said charges of illegal possession of firearms and explosives will be filed against the two, who are at present detained at Camp Olivas in Pampanga.

Police said Tacbad and Quizon planned the attacks on U.S. servicemen in Pampanga and Tarlac during the past few years.

Tacbad was responsible for the expansion of the communist movement in Central Luzon, particularly the massive recruitment of rebels from peasant groups, in the early 1980s, police said.

The two have confirmed close coordination with the New People's Army general command in the implementation of "Oplan 890," "Operation [Oplan] Black Label" and "Operation Long Nose," rebel operations all aimed at destabilizing the government by launching attacks on government forces and U.S. facilities and personnel stationed in the country, police said.

Pedregoza linked the two to the grenade attack on the Voice of America complex in Tarlac last Sept. 18, 1990, and last January as well as the ambush-killing of four Americans, including two servicemen in Dau, Mabalacat, last May 13, 1990.

Two of their alleged victims were identified as Donald Buschner and William Thompson, both civilian employes of the Ford Aerospace and Communication Services.

Tacbad had a standing warrant of arrest issued by Judge Eliseo Buenaflor of the Dinalupihan, Bataan, court in connection with a frustrated murder case filed against him last year.

Dumlao said the arrests were part of the PNP Recom 3 operation code-named "Drumbeater," which was aimed at capturing top rebel leaders in Central Luzon.

Clark Base Conversion Continues

HK0405014392 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] The Clark Air Base Command has begun the turnover of some vital equipment which the United States Air Force is leaving behind for the use of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The turnover is being done after a three-month inventory by general headquarters at the base, according to Capital Command chief Brigadier General Francisco Ataide. The items include office equipment, civil engineering equipment, and medical and dental supplies. The next items to be turned over are vehicles left behind by the Americans.

Meanwhile former Ambassador Alejandro Melchor has resigned from his post as head of the Presidential Task Force on the Bases Conversion Plan. Reports say Melchor objected to reported meddling by President Aquino's relatives in the plans for the conversion of the American facilities. The main point to which Melchor objected was meddling by Mrs. Aquino's relatives in the sale of land owned by the United States in Quezon City and Pasay City. The proceeds of the property will be used for the bases conversion plan. Malacanang plans to replace Melchor with Olongapo City Mayor Richard Gordon.

Thailand

Officials React to U.S. Action on Copyright

BK0105005992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 May 92 pp 15, 24

[Excerpt] Thailand is among three countries threatened with US trade sanctions for failing to provide adequate protection for copyrights, pharmaceutical patents and other forms of intellectual property rights.

The latest announcement, issued on Wednesday, puts copyright protection back to the forefront of trade disputes between Thailand and the United states. When Thailand was listed a year ago, the complaint was about pharmaceutical patents and not copyright, although copyright has been the subject of seperate bilateral negotiations.

The announcement could also increase the scale of potential retaliation against Thailand because new complaints have been added. US trade law says the value of retaliation should not exceed the losses suffered by US companies as a result of product piracy—adding new complaints would increase the potential maximum retaliation.

Thai Chamber of Commerce executive director Prayun Thaloengsi said the announcement has caused no panic because this is not the first time Thailand has been listed.

However, he said the private sector will want the Government to solve the problem, ensure the country is withdrawn from the list and increase business confidence.

Federation of Thai Industries Electrical Club President Thamma Pinsukanchana said he is confident the new commerce minister can settle the problem in a way that benefits Thailand.

The new list was welcomed by US industries concerned with intellectual property. But Thai Commerce Ministry officials warned that any attempt to make new amendments to the patent law to satisfy US demands might be defeated in Parliament.

Although Thailand now allows new pharmaceutical inventions to be patented, the Americans remain dissastisfied because the Thai law does not provide coverage for drugs in the "pipeline"—those already invented but unavailable on the Thai market. Washington also dislikes provisions allowing the government to withdraw certain patent rights if drug companies abuse their monopoly powers.

Commerce Minister Anuwat Watthanaphongsiri and his officials insisted that Thailand could not provide backdated protection for pipeline drugs. The law passed last year conforms with proposed new international rules that have virtually been agreed in General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks, they said.

Mr Anuwat said he would be "criticised by the entire country" if he agreed to backdating patents. To do so would cause drug prices to rise.

The new minister acknowledges that copyright piracy is a problem in Thailand and said he will ask business concerned to meet him.

Some people will have to make sacrifices in the interests of Thai society as a whole, he said. Mr Anuwat is apparently indicating that copyright infringements will have to stop.

A representative of one of the industries considered most likely to be targeted if Washington decides to retaliate, said this week's announcement is bound to have a psychological impact on trade.

Phonsit Sioraithaikun, president of the Thai Gems land Jewellery Traders' Association, said that since Thailand was first put on the threat list last year, his industry's customers in the United States had ceased to deal with their Thai suppliers long term because of fears that Thai exports might be disrupted.

If retaliation is imposed on Thai jewellery the jobs and incomes of 140,000 workers could be affected, he warned. The Government should watch the situation carefully because other industries could suffer too.

He said his asscociation will have to work closely with the Government.

He told the Americans: "We beg you. Please don't do this to us. We are good boys." [passage omitted]

Andireksan on U.S. Drug Charge Against Narong

BK0205142292 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] With reference to Deputy Prime Minister Narong Wongwan reportedly being implicated in narcotics trafficking, Foreign Minister Pongphon Adireksan explained the reason the United States has been asked to review the issue was that Narong now holds the post of deputy prime minister, and there could be repercussions on Thailand.

[Begin Pongphon recording in progress] ...no, because it has agreed to accept our request. This is because the method used to investigate and gather information was carried out at the time when Narong was an ordinary citizen. But now that he is deputy prime minister, the information should be looked at thoroughly and specifically in order to gather all relevant data. [end recording]

Andireksan Meets Burmese, U.S. Ambassadors

BK0105142492 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Burmese Ambassador to Thailand U Nyunt Swe called on Foreign Minister Pongphon Adireksan at the ministry at 0900 today. The foreign minister reported to newsmen after the meeting that the Burmese ambassador, who had just returned from a trip to Beijing, reported to him about the situation in Burma. He said the Burmese Government has allowed more freedom to

the people. Leaders of the various groups, including the ethnic minorities, will be invited for discussions with the government in an effort to pave the way for constitutional drafting and holding a national congress. This, he said, should take place within six months. The Burmese Government has ordered its troops to stop taking action against military movements by ethnic groups. Foreign Minister Pongphon said he welcomed the news from Burma, and told the ambassador that Thailand supports such approaches.

At 1000, U.S. Ambassador to Thailand David Lambertson called on the foreign minister. Minister Pongphon said they discussed U.S.-Thai trade relations, especially the U.S. listing Thailand as a priority country for investigation and retaliation under the U.S. trade act. Pongphon noted that Thailand's status, in fact, was not so poor. He told the ambassador that measures already taken by Thailand regarding protection of patents should reflect Thailand's sincerity over the issue. He also noted that Thailand has set up an intellectual property department at the Commerce Ministry.

Concerning the issue regarding Deputy Prime Minister Narong Wongwan, Pongphon said he had asked the United States to check for evidence at its concerned agencies and to review the case once again. The U.S. ambassador agreed to the suggestion.

Asked if he would raise the issue of the Express Transport Organization for negotiations with the Lao Government if he had a chance to visit that country, the foreign minister said the problem of the Express Transport Organization is a small issue, whereas relations between Thailand and Laos are more important. Anyway, he would try to settle the problem if he had an opportunity because he wants to improve the image of Thailand, since the Express Transport Organization is a state enterprise of Thailand.

Suchinda Vows Press Freedom, Better Bureaucracy

BK0205022692 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 May 92 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Suchinda Government has vowed to support and promote press freedom and to make bureaucrats more receptive to public opinion.

A government policy statement, to be delivered by the Prime Minister to Parliament next Wednesday, also promises to encourage the development by the private sector of commercial tree farms and public participation in the conservation of natural resources.

AIDS control and prevention are regarded as a priority but publicity must not be such as to jeopardise the tourism industry.

According to Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, Wednesday's debate on the statement may last until midnight.

—On press freedom, the Government says it will support and promote freedom of the mass media in presenting the news speedily and in obtaining information accurately.

—On public safety, the Government says it will step up suppression of all forms of crime, especially illegal logging and white collar crime. Narcotics producers and traffickers will also be dealt with decisively.

On AIDS, the Government emphasises the need to control and prevent the spread of AIDS and to improve the treatment of AIDS suffers.

Steps will also be taken to enable HIV carriers and AIDS sufferers to function in society normally.

Non-governmental organisations, charities and the public sector will take part in AIDS control. But AIDS publicity must be done in a manner that will not affect the tourism industry.

—The Government intends to develop a stable political system for the benefit of the people by attaching importance to people's participation within the framework of the Constitution.

It supports the development of political parties to play a role as the principal organisations in the development of constitutional democracy. It also intends to create public consciousness towards their duties under the Constitution.

—On government bureaucracy, the coalition Government vows to get rid of red tape so as to provide better services to the public, to decentralise authority and responsibility and to get rid of duplication of work. New technology will be introduced to increase bureaucratic efficiency.

In order to boost morale of government officials, rewards will be adjusted to be more realistic, with appropriate welfare and standard working environment. Promotion will be based on merit.

—On corruption, the Government vows to deal with corrupt officials stringently and in earnest.

—On natural resources and environment, the public will be given a greater role in the conservation of natural resources.

The Government will draw up a master plan for the conservation and development of water resources and systematic water management to ensure adequate water supply for consumption, agriculture, industry and a better environment.

Ecological development and forest and water conservation must be considered accordingly.

The Government says collection of water fees for non-agriculture purposes must be charged at a rate appropriate for investment and also to encourage water conservation.

Farmers engaged in reafforestation and commercial tree farms of the private sector will be promoted.

To cope with the increasing environmental problems caused by industrial discharge and contaminated garbage, the Government says the polluters must pay for the pollution they cause.

—On agricultural development the Government will support research and development of natural techniques of pest control and promote the techniques among farmers.

More money will be injected into the Land Fund to assist poor farmers so that they can have their own land. The Fund will eventually be transformed into a Land Bank.

The Government vows to support groups of farmers to increse their bargaining powwer and to promote mixed farming techniques to increase their incomes.

—On rural development, the Government says it will develop tambon councils to increase their capability so that they can assist rural inhabitants more effectively. The tambon councils may earn the status of a legal entity when they are ready.

Landless farmers will be allocated land under the land reform programme and the issue of land certificates will be speeded up.

For the poor in cities, utilities and housing will be upgraded and vocational training provided to slum people.

—On labour policy, the Government vows to support more opportunities for workers so they can develop and choose the jobs that suit their abilities. It also supports the role of the labour development advisory board in solving labour disputes.

—On foreign policy, the Government will pursue an independent foreign policy based on the principle of equality, independence and territorial integrity, and noninterference in the affairs of other countries.

It will seek to enhance relations and cooperation with countries in South East Asia, especially to promote economic, trade and social linkups, and to protect the rights and benefits of Thai nationals abroad.

Drought relief is listed as a priority policy; the Government has undertaken various measures to cope with the problem.

Policy Statement Reported

BK0205123192 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 1 May 92 pp 3,5

["Policy Statement of the Cabinet of Prime Minister General Suchinda Khraprayun To Be Delivered to the Parliament [on 6 May]"—NAEO NA headline]

[Text] Your Excellency The President, and distinguished members of the parliament:

In accordance with the royal decree dated 7 April 1992 appointing me prime minister, and the royal decree dated 17 April 1992 appointing the cabinet ministers, the cabinet has formulated a policy for national administration and would like to present it to the honorable members of parliament to inform them of the government's policy objectives for national administration. I would like to say that the policy has been formulated with a view to enhancing economic, social, and political stability for the well-being of the country and the people. The details of the policy are as follows:

1. Political Policy

The government is determined to develop and achieve a strong political system to benefit the entire nation. People of all sectors and from all walks of life will be encouraged to participate in the administrative system within the framework of the Constitution and monarchical democratic system. Following are the policies:

(1) The government will uphold the monarchy with the highest esteem and will preserve the institutions of the nation, religion, monarchy, and monarchical democratic system.

(2) The government will develop the political party system and its role as a principal mechanism in the development of the monarchical democratic system. It will create a sense of responsibility among the Thai public within the context of the Constitution. It will promote wider public participation in politics at the national and local levels.

(3) Decentralization of administrative power to the provinces and rural areas will be carried out systematically and in accordance with the realities of each locality. The government will accelerate development of personnel management and budgetary allocations in keeping with the above decentralization plan.

(4) The government will support and promote freedom of information for the mass media so that news reports will be fast and accurate.

2. Policy on Bureaucratic Administration and Legal Reforms

The government is determined to switch from control to a supervisory system for bureaucratic administration which will support and contribute to efforts for national development. Its policies are as follows:

(1) Carry out bureaucratic reforms as follows:

(1.1) Adjust the attitude of administrative officials so they are open to views and opinions from the general public, and so they perform their duties with a sense of dedication and sacrifice for the well-being of the general public.

(1.2) Improve bureaucratic administration with a view to boosting efficiency for service to the public, cutting red tape, and promoting smoothness. Decentralize administrative power and responsibilities to junior authorities and eliminate duplication of work. Adjust the formality concerning approvals and authorization to be granted by authorities or government agencies by formulating clear-cut guidelines, regulations, frameworks, and

timeframes for them to make the decisions. The public or concerned parties must be informed in advance of criteria and timeframes for administrative decisions. Also, improve the structure and steps pertaining to administrative decisions on personnel management, budget management, and coordination of work plans to achieve smooth and efficient results.

(1.3) Improve policies and planning by ministries and departments so policies are clear-cut and match the government's stated policies and the national development plan. There must be follow-up, acceleration, and evaluation of official projects carried out.

(1.4) Encourage government and state enterprise services to expand to the provinces and rural areas. They are also encouraged to make use of modern technologies, including data and information systems, in order to promote efficient public service in contributing to government responsibilities and the needs of the people.

(1.5) The government will give moral strength and encouragement to officials through the improvement of compensation and benefits in keeping with their status and the cost of living; provide them with an appropriate welfare system and standard working atmosphere; and adhere to the merit system in giving rewards and promotions. This is aimed at securing and keeping competent officials in the administration.

(1.6) Take effective measures to prevent malpractice and corruption in government circles. Take stringent punitive action against wrongdoers.

(1.7) Reorganize judicial work to increase its efficiency, placing emphasis on speedy administration of justice. Set up more courts.

(1.8) Improve and modernize laws in conformity with socioeconomic developments to ensure social justice and bring them into conformity with bureaucratic reforms, with a shift from a control to supervisory system. Support relevant research projects by educational institutions and academics, and encourage suggestions from the general public.

3. Policy on Development Distribution and Creation of Social Justice

The government intends to develop the rural areas in order to earnestly distribute income and resolve poverty. Its policy is as follows:

(1) Rural Development

(1.1) The purpose is to broaden and accelerate service to the people.

(1.2) Decentralize the administrative power and budget management so the provinces will have a role in initiating provincial development projects that suit the needs and wishes of the local people.

(1.3) Encourage the localities to generate more income by developing their capabilities in income collection, improving the local tax structure, and distributing more state income to the rural areas.

(1.4) Develop the capability of the tambon councils, enabling them to become an effective organ for assisting the people and thus lay the foundation for them to be transformed into juristic bodies when ready.

(1.5) Accelerate development of supplemental occupations which could be performed during and outside of the cultivation season in order to increase farmers' income.

(1.6) Provide appropriate technological and marketing services to enable the rural people to produce quality products and sell them easily at fair prices.

(1.7) Accelerate expansion of infrastructure services, such as roads, electricity, consumption water sources, and basic healthcare, in order to improve the standard and quality of life of the rural people.

(1.8) Promote credits to be used by farmers in non-agricultural fields.

(1.9) Provide land for landless farmers through land reform or other means and accelerate issuance of land ownership documents for people who have not secured ownership documents so they can have the rights to their land.

(1.10) Improve the land distribution methods for social justice and for the purpose of preventing hardships to the people, particularly those who are already earning a living on their land.

(2) Community Development for Urban Low-Income Earners

(2.1) Develop shelters for urban low-income earners, including in the health and utility services, to appropriate standards.

(2.2) Encourage and cooperate with the private sector to provide skilled labor training in the fields facing shortages in order to give workers occupational choices. Increase their income by allocating budgets to support occupational training, and provide health care and education services to them.

4. The Natural Resources and Environment Policy

The government has the following policy of conserving and rehabilitating natural resources and developing the quality of the environment:

(1) Conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources

(1.1) Conserve natural resources and safeguard against their destruction, whether the resource is land, forests, or something else, by strictly using legal authority. Give the local people a greater role in natural resource conservation.

(1.2) Rationally protect natural resources to simultaneously generate economic, recreation, and conservation benefits.

(1.3) Create a consciousness among the people, particularly the youth, concerning the importance of conservation and development of natural resources and urge their participation.

(2) Conservation and Development of Water Resources

(2.1) Solve shortages of water resources by making available water storage places and natural or newly-created artificial storage places, in every region and river area, while at the same time minding the ecological and watershed systems. Also promote the role of the local organizations in maintenance of such resources.

(2.2) Cooperate with the neighboring countries in development of water resources for the common benefit of the region.

(2.3) Promote the private sector playing a greater role in supplying water for industrial use.

(2.4) Collect fees that are appropriate to the investment cost and that encourage saving for use of water in non-agriculture-related activities.

(3) Conservation and development of forest resources

(3.1) Attach importance to conservation of reserve forests and watersheds by ensuring that officials concerned exercise strict controls and use modern technology, such as satellite photography. Quickly create more national forests and wildlife conservation zones in appropriate areas.

(3.2) Conduct surveys in order to rapidly separate reserve forests and economic forests and make beneficial and realistic use of survey results.

(3.3) Encourage forest planting by farmers in order to increase the forest acreage, particularly in the areas surrounding water sources.

(3.4) Promote forest planting by the private sector for economic benefits and more shaded areas.

(3.5) Conserve and rehabilitate mangrove forests and prevent their encroachment.

(4) Development of energy-related natural resources

(4.1) Accelerate the survey, production, and sufficient procurement of suitable energy sources while at the same time campaigning for energy and environmental conservation.

(4.2) Cooperate with the neighboring countries to develop natural resources and energy sources for the mutual benefit of the region.

(5) Solution of the pollution and environmental problems

(5.1) Accelerate tackling the environmental problems that endanger the people's health, particularly water, air, and noise pollution, and the disposal of waste from industrial plants, communities, and hospitals. Business establishments that contaminate the environment will be financially responsible for solutions to such problems.

(5.2) Protect against dangers from toxic and dangerous materials by improving controlling systems, ranging from their transport to storage and disposal. Also ensure that the relevant laws are strictly obeyed.

(5.3) Create in the people the awareness of danger from pollution and environmental problems. Promote the role of communities and private development organizations in solving the problem with the public sector.

5. The Agricultural Development Policy

Being aware that farmers make up the majority of the population and that they are mostly poor and face high production costs, due to inferior technology, as well as uncertain income from their products, it is the government's policy to make the agricultural policy the basic strategy in national development. It will pay attention to and devise measures to revive the agricultural sector on a continual and effective basis, as follows:

(1) Production policy

(1.1) Encourage farmers to improve the production structure, including cultivation, animal raising, and fishing to suit the local conditions and market demands.

(1.2) Attach importance to soil improvement as the major policy in agricultural development by emphasizing the state's role in investment in nonorganic soil development.

(1.3) Make investments to support research and development in natural methods of insect eradication. Promote transfer of such technology to farmers so they will avoid sole dependence on chemicals.

(1.4) Encourage farmers to use plant species that give high yields and have high resistance to insects and diseases. As necessary, in a timely manner supply to farmers production implements, including plant and animal breeds. Provide information necessary for production and marketing.

(1.5) Emphasize extension of long-term credits to farmers so they can revive their agricultural system efficiently and broadly. Encourage the Bank for Agriculture to relax conditions in giving credits to small-scale and poor farmers.

(1.6) Put more funds into the land fund to enable landless farmers to own land. There is a goal to convert the land fund to a land bank.

(2) Marketing policy

(2.1) Develop the domestic produce market to give farmers more chance to bypass middlemen by setting up central markets broadly at the local level.

(2.2) Ensure that farmers receive fair prices in the sale of their products by price intervention or other suitable measures.

(2.3) Support groupings of farmers to strengthen their bargaining power and their desired activities.

(2.4) Enlarge the fund for assistance to farmers and ensure that the use of the fund directly benefits farmers.

(3) Income promoting policy

(3.1) Expand the agriculture industries to receive raw agricultural products that will help farmers have more choice in what to produce. Provide sufficient guarantees for prices and places to sell by encouraging the establishment of processed produce plants in the local areas in accordance with market demand.

(3.2) Provide farmers with more choices in their occupations in order to increase their income and enable them to have jobs year-round and earn income from the use of their land.

(3.3) Encourage farmers to make use of their land in various agricultural ways to increase their income.

6. Economic Policy

The government adheres to a free economic system and stresses maintaining financial and monetary stability and discipline. This main goal is coupled with distribution of income, creation of social justice, and development of quality of life and maintenance of the environment. It will also attach importance to accelerating the country's capability to compete with other countries to enable the economy to expand on a continued basis. It intends to make Thailand the region's economic center. The policy is as follows:

(1) Conduct the financial policy carefully to prevent inflation, which will affect national development and people's living standards.

(2) Improve the capability of the state organizations and the private sector in the economic system so they will be ready to adapt to compete in the new environment in a reasonable time.

(3) Adjust the country's economic system to give it immunity and the capability to expand, and systematically and stage-by-stage attach itself to the international economic system to enable it to develop and truly compete with other countries, within the framework of financial and monetary discipline.

(4) Accelerate development of the domestic savings capability to conform with the demand for funds for development within the framework of economic and financial changes in the world, particularly development of the country into a regional financial and business center, by developing the capital and financial markets to standard and enabling them to effectively satisfy the government and the private sector's capital demands. Depositors and investors will truly be protected.

(5) Adjust or change the government and local tax structure and collection methods for clarity, fairness, and efficiency in order to increase the revenue of the central and local governments.

(6) The obstruction and limitation by state enterprises of expanding utility services will be eliminated to provide the quantity and quality needed to firmly support the country's economic expansion.

(7) Promote Thai businessmen to expand their investment and business abroad.

(8) Carry out the financial and monetary policy and measures to provide incentives for environmental preservation, solutions to pollution, economical use of energy, conservation of natural resources, and expansion of Thai business abroad by developing the packing credit system and protecting Thai investment abroad.

(9) Improve the tax structure for the greatest national benefit within the framework of GATT and AFTA while at the same time ensuring that local industries are not negatively affected by the action.

(10) The government will perform the following in the industrial field:

(10.1) Expand industries to the regional areas by supplying necessary infrastructure and providing conveniences and promotional privileges to attract investment by the private sector. In particular, emphasis will be given to industries that use agricultural and local raw products.

(10.2) Promote Thai industries so they will have the capability to compete with other countries in terms of quality and production cost.

(11) In the commerce and service sectors:

(11.1) Reduce steps, rules, and regulations to enable private citizens to operate businesses more conveniently and efficiently.

(11.2) Enhance the role of the insurance institutes in broadly mobilizing funds for national development.

(11.3) Accelerate expansion of exports by increasing the exporters' capability and competitive ability in every way, such as by reducing production cost, protecting their trading interests, and safeguarding the national interest in multilateral trade negotiations, as well as by exploring regular and new markets such as in the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and the neighboring countries.

(12) In the communications and transport sectors:

(12.1) Speed up the creation of basic infrastructure in the communications and transport sectors so it will contribute to fast economic development and completion of the attempt to make Thailand the regional financial and business center. Carry out new projects to make the transport and communications sectors lead and spur economic development. In particular, accelerate removing the obstacles to national economic development, such as the delay in construction of main highways and road networks in the rural areas.

(12.2) Speed up solution of the traffic problem and other problems in Bangkok and on its outskirts, as well as in the regional cities by solving the traffic, mass transit, road expansion, and road surface problems and by enforcing good discipline of road users. In particular, in Bangkok and the outskirts, complete plans and projects will be made and financial support given to the concerned agencies.

(12.3) Accelerate development of commercial airports to support expansion of air transport and tourism so the country will become the regional air transport center.

(13) Promote and develop the tourism industry by providing conveniences and safety to tourists while preserving tourist spots and local culture to attract tourists.

7. National Defense Policy

The government has the following national defense policy:

(1) Improve and develop the Armed Forces so their size will be appropriate and so they will be efficient, combat-ready, and modern. Improve their reserve and mobilization systems to benefit national development and protect national interests and consolidate the national defense forces by incorporating the military, paramilitary, and popular forces to maintain stability as well as protect national resources.

(2) Develop a self-reliant capability in national defense by supporting and promoting military research and development as well as the production of military equipment in the country by cooperating with government agencies, the private sector, and friendly countries.

(3) Support and promote the role of the Armed Forces in national development, security development, assistance to the people, and disaster relief. Improve the morale of the soldiers and their families through welfare and subsistence aid, and assist war veterans and their families so they can live satisfactorily and honorably.

8. Social Policy

The government has the following social policy:

(1) Promote stability and safety of life and property for the people by accelerating the prevention and suppression of all types of crime and influential groups, especially against persons who engage in illegal logging and in economic crimes both in the center and localities. Resolutely prevent and suppress production and trafficking of narcotics.

(2) Support the development of society and intellectual development at the village level. Emphasize the use of morality as a guideline in life and promote religious teachings. Promote the use of religious teachings of communities as a guideline in developing society and promoting intellectual development in line with the local culture.

(3) Look after the well-being of aged people so they will be able to live happily in society.

(4) Look after, rehabilitate, and develop indigent people and groups of people who have special problems, such as the crippled and disabled, to enable them to receive education and vocational training so they can be independent honorably, and promote the position and role of women.

(5) Develop and protect women in order to prevent them from being exploited and oppressed.

(6) Develop the quality of life of the children and youth by creating recreational and sports facilities. Provide training in good attitudes for them.

(7) Attach importance to the conservation and preservation of national arts and cultural heritage along with economic development.

(8) Strengthen the consumer protection system by having guarantees that will be really fair to both manufacturers and consumers.

(9) Organize a natural disaster prevention system so that it will be ready to handle such incidents in a timely manner. Support the role of the public and private sectors in joint disaster prevention.

(10) Provide legal assistance to the people and employ modern technology in the consideration of lawsuits in courts, and develop and expand the probation system. Improve the consideration of lawsuits so lawsuits can be handled quickly and effectively.

(11) The government has the following sports policy:

(11.1) Pay attention to the promotion of sports so it can be a basis for improving the quality of life of the people as well as improving the health of the people. Accelerate the improvement of sports systematically and build up sufficient sports stadiums to meet the people's demands. Emphasize the development of a high standard in sports so sportsmen will have the same ability in competitions as those from other countries.

(11.2) Support the private sector's role in promoting and developing sports by adopting measures to create incentives for the private sector to assist and support all kinds of sports.

(11.3) Strengthen the welfare and morale of the sportsmen, which will be the incentive for them to train and play at their best.

(11.4) Encourage educational institutions to emphasize health promotion activities and exercises for children and youth so they will have good health and have capability in sports competitions at the national and international levels.

9. Education Policy

The government will attach importance to human resources development in national development. It will improve the education system, courses, and educational institutions in order to enable educators to profoundly

understand the value of being a human being and improve the quality of the people. It will carry out the following measures:

(1) Promote and expand education opportunities for education inside and outside schools in order to raise the compulsory education to junior high school level and to expand the pre-school education in rural areas to a greater extent.

(2) Adopt measures to solve the shortage of qualified teachers by improving regulations in order to allow the private sector to take part in arranging high school, vocational, and university education at a broader range as well as to mobilize the resources of both the public and private sectors from inside and outside the country to solve problems.

(3) Accelerate the training of sufficient numbers of qualified personnel in the technological and vocational fields in order to solve the labor shortage problem.

(4) Support research and development works to improve the efficiency and progress of technology that will be suitable for national development in order to reduce dependence on foreign technology in the future as well as to promote import of foreign technology for modification to suit the environmental conditions of the country.

(5) Improve educational courses so they will have suitable technological, art, cultural, and traditional contents that will be suitable to local conditions. Increase the knowledge of people through the mass media.

(6) Strengthen the welfare and morality for teachers in the center and localities so they will have security in their jobs, especially those at remote areas.

(7) Promote the distribution of educational opportunities at the university level to meet the policy of spreading prosperity to regional and rural areas.

10. Public Health Policy

The government attaches significance to the development of public health and the quality of life of the people and will make efforts to thoroughly expand public health services to effectively serve the people. The government adopts the following public health policy:

(1) Emphasize the development of medical and public health services. Improve the quality of services at all levels. Maintain operational readiness of medical personnel in times of peace and emergency. Expedite the improvement of health service at the tambon level and development of a national public health service network comprising service units of government agencies, ministries, departments, and private sectors so every person can have equal access to good and effective medical care.

(2) Urgently implement a policy of AIDS control and prevention; provide treatment for AIDS patients to enable them and carriers to live normal lives in society; encourage state, private, and charity organizations to make continuous contributions to the control and prevention of AIDS; and propagate knowledge in this regard in a cautious manner to avoid jeopardizing the country's tourism industry.

(3) Accelerate the development of health insurance programs for low-income earners, including the aged.

(4) Develop an effective support system to facilitate the exportation of food and medical products.

(5) Accelerate the consumer protection work to ensure fair prices and good quality of food and medical products and public health services.

11. Labor Policy

The government will implement the policy of promoting self-improvement for workers so they can choose their occupations in line with the desire and ability of each individual, thus further heightening their income and quality of life. The government will take the following actions:

(1) Support the operation of the tripartite wage committee comprising representatives of employees, employers, and the government in regulating minimum wages.

(2) Promote the role of the Advisory Council for National Labor Development in monitoring and solving workers' problems.

(3) Expedite the efforts to secure full payment and welfare benefits as prescribed by law and occupational security for workers in all sectors.

(4) Encourage workers, especially those in rural areas, to upgrade their skills and abilities so they can choose the occupations that suit their skills and abilities to increase their earning.

(5) Organize the information system and improve the efficiency of rural labor market mechanisms.

(6) Give protection to Thai workers abroad to prevent them from being cheated and exploited. Work out measures to reduce the costs for Thai workers to go to work abroad. Defend the interests, safety, and rights of Thai workers abroad.

(7) Secure full legal protection and fair treatment for women and children in the labor market and unskilled laborors.

(8) Improve the social welfare system so those under the social welfare scheme are entitled to quick and effective compensation.

12. Foreign Policy

The government will implement an independent foreign policy in conformity with developments in the world situation and the current status of the country in the best interests of the country and Thai people on the basis of

equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and non-interference in internal affairs. The government continues to honor the existing obligations under the agreements and treaties Thailand has concluded with all countries, as well as the UN Charter and International Declaration of Human Rights, and to enhance cooperation with all countries and the United Nations in promoting and safeguarding peace, stability, socioeconomic progress, and in preserving the environment to upgrade the quality of life of the people. The government has adopted the following foreign policy:

(1) Promote harmony and cooperation with the neighboring countries in Southeast Asia, especially economic, trade, and social ties including regional communications for the benefit of peace, stability, and prosperity in the region.

(2) Strengthen close relations and cooperation in the political, economic, social, and cultural areas with ASEAN member countries with emphasis on the economic grouping.

(3) Develop and improve economic, trade, investment, and tourism relations with major trading partner countries. Promote economic and trade relations with countries in all regions through close coordination between the state and private sectors.

(4) Promote both bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the economic, technical, cultural, and human resource development areas with all countries. Enhance Thailand's role in assisting and supporting economic development in developing countries—in particular, national reconstruction now under way in the neighboring countries—through economic, technical, and social cooperation, which will further strengthen relations and good understanding with the latter.

(5) Enhance Thailand's roles in the international community within the framework of the United Nations and other international organizations in defending peace and maintaining the free and fair trading system, as well as in environmental preservation and development.

(6) Defend the legitimate rights and interests of Thai citizens abroad and secure fair treatment for them.

(7) Promote Thailand's good image through continous public relations endeavors to enable all countries to gain correct impressions and knowledge on Thailand and Thai culture. Use cultural relations to foster friendship at both government and grass-roots levels with all countries.

13. Science and Technology Policy

The government adopts a policy of accelerating development of the country's scientific and technological potential through cooperation with the private sector to promote socioeconomic development and increase the country's international competitiveness. The government will take the following actions:

(1) Expeditiously train personnel in the scientific and technological areas, both in terms of quantity and quality.

(2) Support scientific and technological research and development work in Thailand to achieve acceptable quality and standards and make continuous efforts to further develop science and technology.

(3) Support the application of technologies that are not detrimental to the environment and that promote research work and the development of such technologies.

(4) Promote cooperation with foreign countries in exchanging knowledge in science and technology as a recipient of such knowledge from more advanced countries and as a provider for less-developed countries.

14. Urgent Policies

To provide assistance for the people who are suffering from drought and to cushion the impact of the problem in the future, the government will take the following actions:

(1) Water will be distributed and water pumps sent to help the people in the drought-striken areas.

(2) Farmers will be encouraged to independently solve the drought problem through the provision of loans with compromise rates of interest.

(3) Government agencies concerned will be instructed to urgently develop artesian water sources to solve the drought problem for the time being and in the long run.

(4) Rainmaking teams will be sent to the areas where conditions are favorable for rainmaking, for example the areas above dams, water reservoirs, and farming areas.

(5) Government agencies concerned will be instructed to urgently dredge canals and water ponds so they can be used for water storage.

(6) Compromise terms will be worked out for debt repayment for farmers who are affected by drought and loans will be provided with low interest rates for them to resume their farming.

(7) Rural job creation schemes will be accelerated, especially in the drought-plagued areas, to generate more income for the people.

Respected National Assembly chairman and distinguished members of the parliament: I hereby pledge that the government will strictly, faithfully, and honestly implement the presented policies for administration of the country to secure the maximum benefit for the people and prosperity for the country. All actions will be carried out openly and in a fair manner. I firmly believe that the government, with cooperation from distinguished members of the parliament, will be able to fulfill the policies for the interests and well-being of the majority of the people. Thank you.

Premier Seeks Limited Press; Warns Opposition

BK0305031292 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 May 92 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun yesterday asked the press to impose self-censorship "to ensure law and order and help the country's economy."

Gen Suchinda made the remark while visiting drought areas in Chachoengsao Province. He was responding to a question about what he would do about persistent Opposition attacks against him for including "unusually rich" MPs in his Cabinet.

"The press must give the Government a helping hand. Members of the press know that it is the Opposition's main policy to attack the Government," said the Prime Minister.

He said he receives daily reports on the Opposition's moves against the Government, but that he has no time to read newspapers.

"I think most Thai people and the Press do not want disorder. I would like to ask the Press to help.

"I also would like to address those whose say the present situation is similar to the student uprising of October 1973. There is no reason to believe this. Such a remark can only damage the country," he said.

"The Opposition is controlled by those who want to be in power and do not accept the rules. They try everything to be in power," the Prime Minister said.

He predicted the Opposition would soon become weary and end their moves.

If the Press understands the real intention of the Government and of politicians of all sides, it should present the news to bring about law and order, to help the country's economy and benefit most of the people, he said.

What the Opposition has done is of no use to people, he said.

"The political activities in Bangkok are not helping people in rural areas." he said.

On ministers who were alleged to have illegally amassed wealth in the Chatchai Chunhawan [Government] he said the courts have yet to decide whether they are corrupt as claimed by the Assets Examination Committee.

In the formation of a government, it is difficult to exclude these politicians, who were re-elected by the people.

They controlled a majority in their parties and were entitled under party regulations to be awarded ministerial posts, he said.

"The Assets Examination Committee was branded a kangaroo court by the Press, so whether these politicians are guilty should be decided in court," he said.

Regardless of who is premier, he said, the formation of the Government would be done the same.

"What until the court rules [as published]. If found guilty of corruption as charged, and they remain in the Cabinet, then I would deserve to be criticised," he said.

As long as he is Prime Minister, he said, he would be able to keep these ministers honest.

Asked what he would do if the Opposition makes defamatory remarks during live broadcasts of Parliament debates, he said that whatever is said in Parliament and broadcast live would not enjoy legal immunity.

If the Opposition wants live broadcasts, the Government has no objections, he said, adding that the sessions should be broadcast live so that people can learn what is being done in Parliament.

But if anyone in Parliament makes defamatory remarks he will be subject to legal action, he said.

Asked if he would sue anyone making a defamatory remark against him during a live broadcast of a Parliament session, he said he would.

"How could I take such a remark and do nothing in return? I have never been in the monkhood. I would file a lawsuit," he said.

Coalition Said on 'Verge of Collapse'

BK0105003992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 May 92 p 1

[Text] The Government was described yesterday as "on the verge of collapse" by MP Buntheng Thongsawat, an adviser of the main coalition party, Samakkhi Tham.

The influential Lampang MP, who has been making negative comments about the Government since the Cabinet was formed, said the Opposition knows how to play politics and its no-confidence motion would seriously damage the administration of Gen Suchinda Khraprayun.

"The Opposition will be able to single out ministers in the coalition for attack in their censure motion because the behaviour of a number of ministers do not appear trustworthy," Mr Buntheng said.

He said the ministers did not know how to play politics. "All they can think of is to be in the Government," he said.

Mr Buntheng said it would have been better if Samakkhi Tham leader Narong Wongwan had been made prime minister.

"The Government is in a difficult situation," Mr Buntheng said, adding that it was too late to do anything much to improve the political situation.

But he said all Samakkhi Tham members would attend the no-confidence debate and were likely to toe the line because there were party regulations governing their behaviour.

Army Boycotts Two Newspapers Deemed Critical

BK0305032692 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 May 92 p 1

[Text] The army is boycotting MATICHON and KHAO SOT newspaper for allegedly printing articles critical of the military, according to sources at the newspapers.

The sources claimed yesterday that although there has been no written order banning the papers on army bases, the boycott is evident.

Delivery agents have complained that copies of the two newspapers have been separated from other newspapers on arrival at the bases and not allowed to be distributed, the sources said.

Executives of the two dailies have been told by friends in the Army that senior officers are unhappy with reports carried by the papers.

Despite being close personal friends with top Army officers, the executives have not used their influence to try to soften the tone of the papers' editorials on the military, the sources said.

'Trusted' Aide Named Head of Intelligence

BK0205025092 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 May 92 pp A1, A2

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Suchinda Khraprayun practically put his trusted military officer in charge of the government's intelligence arm yesterday, replacing Gen Atthaya Phaeophanchon who was simultaneously seconded to Government House to await appointment as Cabinet secretary-general.

Yet it remained unclear whether Lt Gen Ayuphun Kannasut, a graduate from the Pennsylvania Military College with extensive intelligence gathering background and contacts with foreigners, will be officially appointed director of the National Intelligence Agency [NIA].

Technically speaking, Gen Atthaya remains NIA director because he was only "seconded" to an inactive post at Government House.

In the order which became effective yesterday, Ayupun was assigned to undertake the duty of NIA dirctor while, officially, he remains an officer attached to the Supreme Command.

De facto government spokesman Dr Wisanu Khruangam, who is also technically deputy Cabinet secretary-general, said that Atthaya's case was the same as his own. He was just seconded to Government House and therefore there can be no appointement as yet of the new NIA director," Wisanu said.

He said Atthaya would continue to receive only the salary of the NIA director despite his dual roles.

A government source clarified that Atthaya still retained the top NIA post because it carried the C-11 level which is higher than the inactive post he was seconded to at Government House.

His transfer, the source said, would pave the way for his eventual appointment as Cabinet secretary-general, succeeding Group Capt Sophon Suwanruchi, who is due to reach his mandatory retirement age of 60 in October.

Suchinda confirmed it, saying Atthaya would be appointed to the top post at the Cabinet Secretariat.

Still, Atthaya's abrupt transfer yesterday raised a question why his transfer came months before October when the crucial post as Cabinet secretary-general which carries the top C-11 rank like that of the NIA director has fallen vacant.

"There is no special reason for the early transfer," said Suchinda when asked about the issue.

He said that he ordered the transfer simply to allow Atthaya to familiarize himself with the new post as Cabinet secretary-general.

"Things have to be prepared before October when group Captain Sophon is due to retire," he said.

Atthaya moved to his new office at the Cabinet Secretariat yesterday and did not seem to feel like talking to reporters to clarify the abrupt change.

Atthaya was former premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon's choice as NIA director when Piya Chakkaphat, who was well trusted by Prem for not only his ability but also his loyalty, retired in the last years of the former premier's rule.

Atthaya survived the rule by Prem's successor, Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, who, however, moved his nephew, Maj Gen Kamon Thappharangsi, from the army to become deputy NIA director, apparently a stepping stone for his eventual control of the crucial intelligence agency. But, following the Feb 23 coup, Kamon was moved out to take an inactive post at Government House and Lt Gen Ayuphun was seconded to the NIA as acting first deputy director.

Ayuhpun, 54, was sent to Britain in his teens to study at Wellingborough School after his graduation from Wachirawut College. He was later admitted to and graduated from Pennsylvania Military College in the United States.

Ayuphun's life and character is as secretive to the public as his own career. But he is known in the intelligence community to be a competent hand well trusted by Suchinda from the time the premier served in the army.

Ayuphun is an alumni of the Chulachomklao Military Academy.

But, the officer is said to have worked hard to gain wide recognition.

He also secured rapid promotions within the military hierachy.

He began his military career as an intelligence officer of an infantry battalion under the Infantry Centre.

Afterwards, he was promoted to become a company commander of the First Airborne Battalion of the Special Warfare Centre.

He then became chief of the intelligence section of the Army Directorate of Intelligence.

Ayuphun was also the director of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Army Directorate of Intelligence, army attache attached to the Thai Embassy in Singapore and staff officer of Gen Suchinda.

His final appointment before this was as senior officer attached to the Supreme Command.

Vietnam

Further on U.S. Decision To Ease Embargo

BK0105115492 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] The U.S. State Department on 29 April released a new decision to let loose the trade embargo against Vietnam.

Under this decision, commodities including medicine, food, clothing, and teaching facilities are no longer banned. Besides, nongovernmental oganizations are allowed to carry out humanitarian projects in Vietnam.

In this connection, THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday said economic competition is also a factor for the United States to normalize relations with Vietnam. American businessmen are afraid that they would lose opportunities in Vietnam.

For its part, THE WASHINGTON POST reported on the recent trip to Vietnam by a delegation of the U.S. Senate and quoted the head delegate, Senator John Kerry, as saying that until now, there is no evidence or information about any Americans alive in Vietnam.

Chinese Military Delegation Pays Visit

BK0205073092 Hanoi VNA in English 0547 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 2—A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the People's Republic of China led by Maj. Gen. Fu Jiaping, director of the bureau, is visiting Vietnam as guest of his Vietnamese counterpart, Maj. Gen. Vu Xuan Vinh.

This is the first delegation of the People's Liberation Army of China here since the normalization of the two countries' relations.

On May 1, the Chinese guests were received by Sr. Lt. Gen. Dao Dinh Luyen, general chief of staff of the Vietnam People's Army. Gen. Luyen welcomed the visit aimed at promoting the understanding and friendly relations between the two armies in current situation not only to meet the aspiration and interests of the two countries, but also to strengthen peace and stability in the region.

Also present at the reception were Chinese Charge d'affaires a.i. Li Jiazhong and Military Attache Colonel Li Delin.

Decree on Press Law, Part I

BK0105141992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Apr 92

["Text" of Council of Ministers' Decree No. 133-HDBT on the Press Law; dated 20 April 1992]

[Text] On 20 April 1992, the Council of Ministers issued decree No. 133-HDBT stipulating in detail the enforcement of the Press Law. The text of the decree is as follows:

I. Guarantee of the Citizens' Right to Freedom of the Press and Freedom of Speech in the Press.

Article 1. Responsibility of press agencies.

1. The central and local press agencies—including private newspapers, radio and television stations, and audio-visual information installations—are responsible for implementing the right to freedom of the press and for ensuring the citizens' right to freedom of the press and of speech in newspapers as stipulated by Vietnam's law.

2. The press is responsible for receiving and publishing in newspapers or broadcasting on radios and televisions the petitions, criticism, news, articles, photos, and other journalistic works of citizens which carry content relevant to the policies, purposes, objectives, and orientation of the press, and do not violate Article 10 of the press law and specific stipulations in Article 4 of this decree. If these items are not published within one month, the press agencies must reply and clearly state the reasons for this.

3. Upon receiving replies from those state agencies authorized to settle complaints and denunciations or from those responsible organizational agencies answering suggestions, petitions and criticisms, the press agencies—namely dailies and radio and televisions stations—must inform citizens of these replies or publish them within no later than 10 days after receipt, whereas periodicals must publish the replies in their next issues.

Article 2. Responsibility of state agencies and social organizations.

Upon receiving citizens' suggestions, petitions, criticisms, complaints, and denunciations which are forwarded by the press agencies or published in the press, within 15 days after receipt, chiefs of state agencies or responsible social organizations must inform the press agencies of their action.

Article 3. Rectification in the press.

When the press agencies detect on their own or receive notification from authorized agencies the fact that they have published untrue, distorting, and slanderous news and articles, within four days, they—namely dailies, radio and television stations, or periodicals in their next issues—must apologize in writing or publish in newspapers their own rectifications or those of citizens and organizations. Rectifications must be carried exactly in the place where the untrue, distorting, and slanderous news and articles were published.

The press agencies may not insert their comments or explanations of conclusions made by the authorized state agencies or rectifications of citizens. If they do not agree on something, the press agencies will run a separate written statement clearly stating the reasons for this. In case of monthly, bimonthly, or trimonthly periodicals which carry untrue information harming the reputation of citizens and organzations, the rectification and apology must be carried in the periodicals and through paid publication in a daily or a radio or television station.

If rectification and apologies have been made, but distorting and slanderous information has caused serious consequences, the organizations and citizens whose reputation has been injured may file a suit before the court of law.

Article 4. Unpublishable press items.

Besides the general articles and Article 10 of the mentioned press law, it is now stipulated more specifically:

1. The press may not publish news and articles at variance with law. The press may petition but may not publish news and articles of instigating and opposing contents which interfere with the enforcement of current legal documents.

2. Concerning the use of party and state documents which have not been made public, the internal documents of various organizations must first be approved by the organizations or responsible persons in writing before the press agencies can release, exploit, and publish them.

3. The press may not carry news and articles harmful to the policy of all-people solidarity, which contributes to adverse public opinion. Commendation or criticism must be based on accurate data and the press must be responsible for its own information.

4. News and articles on court cases and criminal behavior must not be described in licentious and lewd details. Neither horrible murders nor obscene photos, other than artistic pictures that conform with the policies and purposes of the press agencies, will be carried.

5. The presentation of supplementary and Sunday issues of journals and illustrative pictures must be relevant to the policies and purposes of the journals and to the contents of news and articles.

6. Except for those photos taken from public meetings, collective functions, working sessions, art performances, calisthenics, or sport sessions—when publishing or transmitting a photo of a real-life person—permission shall be sought from the owner of the photo concerned or from his authorized representative.

7. When publishing or transmitting a news report or an article dealing with the private life of a citizen or publicizing a private letter of a citizen, permission shall be sought from the person involved—the sender, the recipient, or the legal owner of that letter.

8. Publishing or transmitting a news report or an article that may result in the spread of obsolete customs or superstitious practices shall be prohibited. Reports on new scientific subjects or on mythical stories shall be checked by science experts and shall carry a footnote pointing out their origin—where and when they had been made public. Such news reports shall only be carried in professional reviews for research purposes.

9. The press must not act contrary to those stipulations in a decree, dated 28 October 1991, governing the maintenance of state secrecy.

II. Press Organs and Journals.

Article 5: Organizations authorized to apply for a permit to operate a press organ.

Based on the Press Law and on guidelines provided by the state's central press control organ, all those agencies and organizations stipulated in Article 1 of the Press Law are authorized to apply for a permit to operate a press organ in their capacity as the organs that own a journal. The journal-owning organ shall jointly take responsibility for any violations of the law by its subordinate press organ.

Article 6: Appoint or release from duty the head of a press organ.

1. The head of a press organ is the editor-in-chief of a printed press and the director general or the director of a radio or television station or an establishment that operates an audio-visual news program.

2. The editor-in-chief of a printed press and the director general of a radio or television station at the grassroots that operates an audio-visual news program can be appointed or dismissed by the organ that owns these facilities after consulting with and receiving a reply in writing from the state's press control organ.

3. Any appointment or release from duty of a head of a local press organ shall be made after consultation with the state press control organ of those relevant provinces or cities directly under the central authority before the organ that owns the journal concerned can go through procedures required by the state press control organ at the central level in accordance with what has been mentioned in point two of this article.

4. The head of an organ that owns a journal shall not concurrently assume the lead position of a press organ.

Article 7: Qualifications of heads of press agencies and journals.

Heads of press agencies and journals have the power to provide supervision to press agencies and journals. They must have the qualifications specified by the Council of Ministers and must produce introductory certificates issued by the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports and the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare in accordance with the procedure on deploying specialized personnel for the press sector. Heads of news agencies or journals can each resume the post of editor-in-chief, director general, or director of only one news agency or journal.

Article 8. Some work systems related to press agencies and journals.

The state shall create favorable conditions for press agencies and journals to carry out their tasks.

1. The state shall formulate policies to promote investment and development of the press on a long- and short-term basis to ensure sufficient printing paper and material-technical bases for the press sector. Political reviews, journals for children and ethnic minorities, foreign language newspapers, and science and technology magazines will be encouraged to operate and be partially subsidized by their owning and managing organs and the state.

2. Press agencies are professional organizations that earn income. The owning and managing organs will provide them with initial capital, offices suitable for press activities, equipment, professional facilities, and subsidies for losses if they have to sell their products at the cost of production to serve state information and propaganda work. Radio and television broadcasting stations will be provided with budgets for their operations.

3. Press agencies and journals will be promptly provided with politico-socioeconomic information at home and abroad, documents related to party lines and policies, and the state law. Members of these agencies will be trained and forged to enhance their political, cultural, and artistic background and will be provided with essential documents to carry out their professional activities. [passage on points 4 and 5 indistinct]

6. Newsmen are entitled to carry out their tasks at open court trials. They can take pictures and record videotapes and audio cassettes. They will be provided with separate seats and are entitled to make direct contact with judges and lawyers to ask for information or an interview.

7. Newsmen on assignment will be granted priority in buying bus, railway, and air tickets. Their messages, articles, photos, cassettes, videotapes, and other journalistic works will be promptly sent or forwarded.

8. Transportation means for newsmen on assignment will be provided on a priority basis when travelling is difficult or roads are obstructed.

III. State Management Over the Press

Article 9. State press management agencies and the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports are responsible for managing the press throughout the country. They have the following duties and powers:

1. To design projects and formulate plans to develop the press, including newspapers, journals, news agencies, and radio and television stations, as well as plans for building material-technical bases, investment, and training of press cadres.

2. To formulate draft laws, legal documents, state lines and policies on the press; define functions and standards of newsmen; and supervise the implementation of state lines and policies on the press, policies on investment and subsidies for the press, and policies and procedures related to newsmen.

3. To issue licenses for press agencies, publication of special issues and supplements, and radio and television broadcasting stations, and also issue licenses for audiovisual information installations in accordance with Article 21 of the Press Law.

4. To control press registration and manage the National Office for Registration of the Press.

5. To inspect and control or coordinate in controlling implementation of the Press Law and take punitive measures against violations to stipulations of the Press Law.

6. To organize information for the press, answer questions asked by press agencies, and manage information supplied to the press.

7. To manage the activities of the press and journalists throughout the country and coordinate with various responsible organs in managing the activities of the Vietnamese press that relate to foreign countries and the press activities of foreign organizations and nationals in Vietnam.

8. To issue and inspect press cards.

9. To sign all international conventions on press cooperation and manage all the activities related to international cooperation between press agencies throughout the country.

Article 10. State organs responsible for management of the local press.

The people's committee of a province or city directly subordinate to the central government is the state organ responsible for management of the press in its localities.

As the state agency that is duty-bound to assist the people's committee in administrative oversight of the press, the Culture and Information Service has the following duties and powers:

1. To assist the people's committee in formulating plans for operation of the local press under the guidance of the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports.

2. To inspect enforcement of the press law, policy, and procedures among press agencies in its localities and assist the people's committee in exercising the right of state management in accordance with the law over the central press or the press from other localities operating in the areas under its jurisdiction.

3. To assist or coordinate with the people's committee in inspecting, examining, and dealing with infractions in the printing, publication, and export of local newspapers and import and circulation of foreign newspapers in the areas under its responsibility in accordance with the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports' regulations and state laws.

Article 11. Conditions for press operations.

Pursuant to Article 18 of the law on the press, it is hereby stipulated specifically that:

1. Application for press operations must be based on the stipulations and uniform samples of the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports.

2. Conditions for the establishment of a press agency require that the principles, aims, scope of publication, and radio frequency of that press agency be defined in conformity with the functions and responsibilities of the organs in charge of press activities; that it appoint a fully-qualified person to head the organization, have a contingent of correspondents and editors, be financially sound, and have sufficient material and technical bases to ensure its smooth operation; and that it declare clearly all financial sources, including financial assistance from various organs and private organizations at home and abroad, if any.

3. When setting up its representative office in another locality, a press agency must register with the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports and obtain permission from the people's committee at the provincial or equivalent level of that locality. It must also let the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports know when that representative office will begin to operate.

Article 12. The granting of licenses for the establishment of press agencies and press operations.

1. It is the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports which grants the license for establishment of a press agency and stipulates the content and form of the seal of that press agency.

2. When applying for the establishment of a press agency, those organs or organizations in a province or city directly subordinate to the central government must obtain documents from the chairman of the people's committee of that province or city certifying that they are capable of and fully qualified to establish such a press agency in conformity with local press planning.

3. When a press agency wants to publish a special or supplementary issue or broadcast a special or supplementary program, apart from complying with what has been specified in the license for the establishment of a press agency, it must obtain permission from the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports. Application and declaration of this must be based on the samples determined by the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports.

When central and local organs or organizations without their own press agencies want to publish a number of special issues of newspapers, they must present applications and point out the reasons, purposes, and detailed contents of these special issues to the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports for consideration and approval.

When local organs or organizations want to publish a special issue of a newspaper, they must present applications together with the comments of the people's committee of a province or city directly subordinate to the central government.

Part II

BK0405023192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Second and last part of Council of Ministers' Decree No. 133-HDBT dated 20 April 1992 on the Press Law]

[Text] Article 16: Organizing the distribution of newspapers.

1. The distribution of newspapers shall be carried out in accordance with those stipulations cited in the permit for press operations.

2. In coordination with press organs and press import-export organs concerned, the Vietnam Postal and Telecommunications General Corporation shall take the major responsibility for distributing newspapers published nationwide as well as foreign newspapers imported into Vietnam based on stipulations cited in its operational permit. It shall organize and manage a nationwide system of press distribution, seeing to it that this network operates in accordance with the law.

Press organs concerned shall assume part of the distribution of their newspapers and shall reach an agreement

with the post and telegraph sector over the scope and measures of distribution. They shall take direct responsibility for the operations of their own press distribution system, seeing to it that this system operates according to the law.

Press distribution outlets shall register their business and shall comply with the laws governing taxation and press publication. In cases where there is an order from the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports to withdraw press copies, the Postal and Telecommunications General Corporation, the press organs or the press export-import organs, the cultural and information offices, and other public security offices concerned shall be responsible for implementing this order.

The press organs or the press export-import organs concerned shall bear the expense incurred by the withdrawl of their printed materials.

3. The Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports, together with the Ministry of Communications, Transportation, and Post, shall come up with specific stipulations on the distribution of printed materials.

4. Satellite receiving and relaying of radio and television broadcasts by Vietnamese organizations or by foreign organizations in Vietnam shall have permission from the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports.

5. The distribution of Vietnamese newpapers abroad and foreign newspapers imported into Vietnam, including those newspapers belonging to various overseas Vietnamese organizations, shall have the permission from the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports.

6. The Books and Newspapers Import-Export Corporation of the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports has the main responsibility for exporting and importing books and newspapers in accordance with orders placed and the stipulations stated by the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports.

Organizations and citizens wishing to export and import newspapers for non-commercial purposes shall obtain a permit from the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Sports.

Article 17: Advertisements in the press.

1. Newspapers can print advertisements concerning personal messages, articles for sale, and sad or happy news, hereinafter referred to as advertisements.

2. Advertising space shall not exceed 10 percent of the total space of a newspaper and 5 percent of the length of a radio or television broadcast. Advertisements shall be printed separately from the news section and shall not be printed on the front page of a newspaper or on the front cover of any magazine or periodical supplement. They shall not be aired in a radio or television newscast. Anyone wishing to print advertisements in a newspaper supplement or open a television chanel to broadcast advertisements shall seek permission.

3. Those organizations and individuals wishing to put an advertisement in a newspaper shall produce a permit from an authorized organ. Those wishing to advertise economic and cultural activities, technical innovations, and products must have a business license and product registration papers. To place a death notice in a newspaper requires a death certificate. To announce a marriage requires a wedding registration certificate from an appropriate organ.

4. The Vietnamese press may carry advertisements for private foreign organizations having official relations with Vietnam and licensed to sell goods in Vietnam. The advertisements must be in Vietnamese but foreign langages may be printed alongside.

Article 18. Press conferences.

1. Central organizational agencies that wish to hold press conferences must notify the Ministry of Culture, Information and Sport's Press Department at least 12 hours before holding the conference. At the levels of provinces and cities directly subordinate to the central government, the local people's committees and culture and information services must be notified of such conferences. The scope of the press conferences must conform to the functions, duties and purposes of those organizational agencies.

2. The Ministry of Culture, Information and Sports, and the people's committees of provinces and cities directly subordinate to the central government may disapprove or suspend the requested press conferences if there are indications of some violations of law or if the scope of the press conference violates Article 10 of the press law and other stipulations on press conferences in this decreee.

3. Agencies representing international organizations, business and cooperation organizations, and foreign individuals who want to hold a press conference must abide by the stipulations of this article.

Embassies, consulates or diplomatic representatives' offices in Vietnam, delegations of official guests which need to hold a press conference must follow the regulations of the Ministry of Culture, Information and Sports and the Foreign Ministry.

IV. Commendation, Reward and Handling of Violations

A. Commendations:

Article 19: As regards citizens, if they file petitions and perform journalistic works of high social value they will be commended and rewarded. Every year, central and local press agencies are responsible for considering possible commendations and rewards and proposing them to the Ministry of Culture, Information and Sports and the people's committees for consideration and decision as stipulated by the state.

Article 20: Concerning press agencies and journalists:

1. Press agencies and journalists who have positively contributed to the information tasks and to propagating the lines, policies and laws of the state, and who have earned merits in the development of the press, will be commended and rewarded.

2. Press agencies and journalists who have detected problems of major social significance, and have performed outstanding journalistic work will be commended and rewarded in accordance with the general system. Every year, the Ministry of Culture, Information and Sports coordinates with the Vietnam Journalists Association to consider, select and decide on commendations and rewards or recommend to state agencies and social organizations that they give commendations and rewards.

3. Press agencies and journalists who have meritoriously detected and struggled against negativism, corruption and smuggling, will be commended and rewarded materially and spiritually according to the law.

B. Handling of violations

Article 21: Violations of rules on information in the press:

1. Press agencies and journalists who violate items one to three of Article 10 of the Press Law, depending on the extent of their violations, will be either warned or fined from 200,000 to 500,000 dong. Moreover, press agencies are liable to lose their licenses for a limited period or permanently, be forced to destroy their printed materials or have their printed materials requisitioned. Leaders of press agencies, depending on the extent of their violations, will be disciplined or investigated for criminal responsibility.

2. Violators of Item 4, Article 10 of the press law shall have to publish a retraction and apology in the press. In cases of physical injuries, they must pay indemnities as stipulated by law. If violators are journalists, besides being dealt with by the law, they are liable to lose their press card.

3. Press agencies, organizations and people who violate stipulations in Articles 1 to 3 of this decree, their leaders or the individual persons may be reprimanded or warned.

Article 22: Violations of procedures and licenses and other acts of violation in press activities, such as publishing without a license or not in accordance with a license; violating regulations on granting press licenses; violating regulations on printing, transmission, registration, and publication activities; violating regulations on convening press conferences; and violating regulations on advertisements.

Press agencies, organizations, and citizens involving in these violations are subjected to a fine of 50,000-2 million dong or to investigation for criminal responsibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

Article 23: Obstructions of press activities and acts against the honor and human dignity of journalists.

1. If an organ or organization obstructs the activities of the press or commits an offense against the honor and human dignity of a journalist, the head of that organ or organization must be subjected to disciplinary action and must provide compensation for the offense in accordance with the law.

2. A person, who obstructs the activities of the press or commits an offense against the honor and human dignity of a journalist, must be subjected to reprimand and warning or a fine of 20,000-50,000 dong, depending on the seriousness of the offense. If the offense is a grave one, the violator could be subjected to a fine of 1 million dong and investigation for criminal responsibility and must compensate for the offense as stipulated by the law. The violator must also compensate for any material damage inflicted on the journalist in accordance with the law.

Article 24: The right to deal with violations of press activities.

1. The minister of culture, information, and sports must decide on the forms and levels of punishment against violations by various central press agencies.

2. Chairmen of provincial and city people's committees must decide on the forms and levels of punishment against violations by loal press agencies.

Particularly, the prohibition on the circulation and the confiscation of printing matters and newspapers, as well as the suspension of various radio and television programs of central and local press agencies, must be decided by the minister of culture, information, and sports. In case of emergency, chairmen of provincial and city people's committees have the right to give orders on a temporary basis. They, however, must report the matter immediately to minister of culture, information, and sports for consideration and a formal decision.

All the proceeds from fines for acts of violation must be turned over to the state budget.

V. Implementation Clause

Article 25: This decree becomes effective from the day it is promulgated.

Article 26: The minister of culture, information, and sports must direct and coordinate with all the organs concerned in providing detailed guidance for the implementation of this decree.

Article 27: All ministers, chairmen of state commissions, heads of agencies belonging to the Council of Ministers, and chairmen of people's committees of provinces or cities directly subordinate to the central government have the responsibility to implement this decree.